LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 39 — LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. — NEW SERIES, NUMBER 6.

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THE DAILY COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year, by mail $14 00
For Six Months, by mail 6 00
For Three Months, by mail 3 25
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To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

DAILY COURIER.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 10, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURI.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JNO. W. STEVENSON.
FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
HON. H. W. BRUCE.
FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY,
COL. PHIL. LEE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HENRY J. STITES.
FOR CHANCELLOR,
THOS. B. COCHRAN.
FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
F. C. WELMAN.
FOR CLERK OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
THOS. W. THOMPSON.
FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
JOHN S. CAIN.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN M. MARTIN.
FOR CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY,
F. HAGAN.
MARSHAL OF THE CITY COURT,
W. H. HORAN.

CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

Our Flag to the Breeze.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The Courier for the War

A Short, Sharp and Decisive Campaign.

Cheapest Political Documents Offered to the Public.

The nominations of the National Democratic party having been made, the LOUISVILLE COURIER (W. N. Haldeman proprietor and managing editor and General S. B. Buckner political editor-in-chief) has put on its armor and will go into the grand contest with all the zeal, vigor and earnestness that a full consciousness of devotion to the right inspires. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for the COURIER.

To our political friends in the North, especially we intend the COURIER shall be a potent weapon, enabling them by its spirit, tone and temper to disabuse the honest masses of the Northern States of the impression Radicalism attempts to create, that the Democracy of Kentucky and the South are "rebels" and "copperheads," and bitter foes of the Government.

The campaign now begun will be the most exciting as it unquestionably is the most important the country has ever witnessed. The life of the nation and the liberties of the people depend upon the result. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The Government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and the COURIER will be an admirable means of diffusing this information.

The COURIER will be printed with new and beautiful type, and will be furnished until after the Presidential election at such very low rates as to place it within the means of everybody. Country, district and precinct clubs will find it the very paper they want.

The WEEKLY COURIER will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all important events and movements transpiring, will be full of facts and statistics, and will be a valuable and useful campaign document.

TERMS.

Single copies (1 month) 50
Eleven copies for $5 00
and an extra copy gratis to the getter up of the club!

Club Rates.

20 copies to one address (1 month) .... $ 8 00
25 " " " 10 00
50 " " " 17 50
100 " " " 30 00

These prices should secure for the COURIER a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause.

May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
"Courier Office," Louisville, Ky

☞ **Specimen Copies Forwarded on Application.**

Speaking at Shelbyville.

Hon. H. W. Bruce, the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge, will speak at Shelbyville next court day, Monday, the 13th inst.

Democratic Convention—Fifth Congressional District.

By order of the District Committee, a convention of the Democracy of the Fifth District will be held at Lagrange on Wednesday, August 12th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Federal Congress.

The County Committees of the district will proceed, at their earliest convenience, to call meetings in their respective counties for the appointment of delegates to the above.

JOHN MARSHALL, Oldham.
DR. L. E. BROWN, Henry.
JAS. A. DUNCAN, Owen.
J. TRY LAWRENCE, Jefferson.

Public Speaking.

W. G. Reasor and F. Hagan, candidates for Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Jefferson and city of Louisville, and other candidates will address the people at the following times and places at 8 o'clock P. M.:

Longnecker's, opposite Nashville railroad depot July 10.
Boston, Jefferson county, July 11.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[From the Shelby Sentinel.]

AT a TRIAL of reapers and mowers under the auspices of the Shelby A. & M. Association last Friday, the premium for the best mower was awarded to the Champion. No award was made as to the merits of the reapers, as the unevenness of the ground and lightness of the grain prevented a fair test of the capacity of the competing machines.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

GOLD closed at 140½ in New York yesterday.

MOBILE had a grand regatta on the Fourth.

THE TELEGRAPH line to Santa Fe, New Mexico was completed and opened for business yesterday.

JOHN QUINCY was killed by his insane wife at New Orleans on Sunday.

A MAN named Young was shot dead in his own yard by James Nash, the result of an ancient feud.

THE Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio declines a re-election to Congress on account of ill-health.

THE figs are beginning to ripen. Soon there will be an abundance of this delicious fruit in all parts of Southern Louisiana.

A NEGRO in Marshall, Texas, gave birth to triplets on the 28th of last month. She is the mother of fifteen children.

FRIENDS of the Columbus prisoners are asking for means to bear the expenses of their trial. Contributions may be sent to John King or P. W. Alexander, Columbus, Ga.

THE DWELLING and outhouses of Mr. Beasley, living three miles from Trenton, Louisiana, were burned on Friday night last, leaving the wife destitute.

THREE of the most noted gamblers and cut-throats in Illinois were arrested at Vienna, in that State, on the 4th inst.

A PORTION of the woolen mills of Boyd, Hoskins & Co., at Decatur, Illinois, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $60,000. Insured for $15,000 in home companies.

W. H. WISENER, a son of a Tennessee State Senator, shot a policeman in Shelbyville, of that State, last Monday, who was trying to arrest a friend of the former's. Young Wisener fled the town.

FRED. W. SIMMONS, the LaCrosse pedestrian completed a one hundred mile walk Tuesday at La Crosse. Time, 23 hours and 30 minutes; walking time, 19 hours and 45 minutes.

ALBERT MAELLER, a highly respected druggist of LaCrosse, Wis., the other day, by mistake, took a heavy dose of aconite, supposing it to be brandy, and died from the effects of it the following evening.

AN EXCHANGE gives the following recipe for killing fleas: Place the bounteous animal on a smooth board and pen him in with a hedge of shoemaker's wax. Then as soon as he becomes quiet commence reading to him the doings of Congress, and he will burst with indignation.

THE Cairo Democrat says: "On the 21 day of July a lady living on Goose Island gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl. The mother and children are doing well, and the father proposes to leave the country."

MRS. MALVINA J. MATTHEWS, charged with killing a soldier of the garrison at Natchez, Miss., some weeks since, while attempting to get over a fence running across her property, has been held to answer the charge of manslaughter.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the well-known correspondent of several newspapers, is at present in Cleveland, Ohio. He came west with the intention of reporting Grant's trip West, but he found it too dull for him, and he decided to return to Washington. The fact is that the Grant enthusiasm is a dead dog in the pit.

A PARTY of twelve or fourteen men went to the house of James L. Francis, Commissioner of Registration of Overton county, Tennessee, and killed him. It is not known who they were nor where they came from. They took him one and a half miles from his home and shot him fifteen or twenty times.

A COWHIDING affair took place in Knoxville, Tenn., Monday. It seems that the members of the firm of Sampsels & David had insulted a lady with whom they had had some dealings, when the brother of the latter procured a cowhide and repairing to the store of the former parties gave them a good cutting over the head and face.

MRS. GAINES, wife of a hack driver, committed suicide at Columbus, O., Wednesday afternoon, by taking some vitriol of silver. Some domestic troubles. About a year ago a sister of her's ended her existence, and Mrs. Gaines has several times since threatened to do likewise. Her husband, after having been informed of what had occurred, said that he didn't care a damn.

IN MOROCCO when anybody is bitten by a mad dog the wound is deepened and enlarged with a knife. Gunpowder is then rubbed into the sore and a little gunpowder is raised with the powder over it. A match is then applied, and the operation terminates with a dab, which has a double effect of cleansing the wound and stanching the blood.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: A Frankfort correspondent asserts that a Prussian police pamphlet is being circulated in the city and country, warning the people against the political consequences of the United States diplomacy in Europe, and in complete approval of the idea of Napoleon's expedition to Mexico with a view of founding a North American advance on the frontier of that empire.

A YOUNG man, named Andrew N. Thomas, clerk in the drug store of Bliss & Sharpe, 143 Lake street, committed suicide Monday night about five o'clock, under peculiar circumstances. While busy in the basement he suddenly took up a bottle of acetate of opium and drank about one ounce, he then sat down in a chair, called a young lad named Thomas Bollitt to him, clasped his arms around him and said, "Tommy, I have taken poison and am going to die." At this the boy attempted to get away from him and call for help, but the dying man held so firmly that he found it impossible to extricate himself for some moments. The theory of his death is a mystery.

ADMIRAL SEMMES has been engaged for some time past in the preparation of a work commemorative of his cruises and services during the late war between the States. The Mobile Times is authorized to state that the work will be an historical memoir, embracing the whole career of the Admiral during the war, commencing with his resignation from the old navy, and terminating with the evacuation of Richmond and the destruction of the James river fleet, of which he was then in command. The Admiral's cruises will be sketchy as well as historical, and will embrace descriptions of persons and things, rather in the style of memoir or sketch writing than in the didactic style of the historian, though due attention will be paid to the historical part of the narrative. The work will be published in the fall.

☞ The grand double concert comes off to-night at Masonic Temple, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Price & Whipple may have as large an audience as the excellence of the entertainment merits. "In vich case," as Sam Weller says, "they will have werry little to complain of." All interested in the musical education of our children should attend and hear the results of these teachers' efforts in our schools. The singers have not been trained to make as much *noise* as possible, but to sing with sweetness and expression, and the perfection of time and tune displayed by them is really remarkable. The *best* singers from both previous concerts take part to-night. We expect a large attendance.

A Challenge from the Louisville Barge Club.

In view of the several challenges and unlimited discussion growing out of the late regatta racing, the Louisville Barge Club authorizes us to challenge the Charles Kreamer, or any boat that was entered in the regatta on the 22d of June. They propose to name the John Kohlhepp, and row for $250 or $500 a side, over the Jeffersonville course. Any parties accepting this challenge will find Mr. Paul Fisher, on Sixth street, below Main with the "stamps" ready.

Base Ball.

The long expected match game of base ball, between the Olympic and Eagle clubs of this city, will take place this afternoon at Cedar Hill at half-past three o'clock. As the clubs are very equally matched, and there has been for some time a manifest belief between them that each was the better club, we have no doubt but a close game will be the result.

☞ We must again express our acknowledgments to R. A. Watts, Esq., of the Southern Telegraph Line, for his politeness and attention in supplying us with reports of the balloting at the Convention in advance of the New York time. With few exceptions, the ballots were posted on our bulletin board several minutes in advance of their date in New York.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy storm yesterday afternoon, a cottage house on Sixth street, between York and Breckinridge, was struck by lightning, and the occupant, Mrs. Harten, received a severe shock, from which she was insensible for quite a time. Dr. Force was summoned, and, by application of the proper restoratives, the lady revived and is doing well. The house was but slightly damaged.

The Crowd.

Sooner were the people to know who were to be their standard bearers that the crowd in front of the Courier office was greater than during any previous day of the Convention. Although excitement ran high, the best feeling and humor prevailed.

GRAND SERENADE.—The Great Western Brass Band marched through some of the principal streets of the city last night discoursing sweetest airs, adding much to the enthusiasm of the masses over the excellent nominations by the New York Convention.

☞ It will be seen by our Council proceedings that a resolution was adopted last night instructing the Mayor to turn over the station houses and all police appurtenances to the Police Commissioners.

A SQUAD.—Four individuals, named Chas. Coman, Henry Leese, Elias Davis, and John Brown, all, were escorted to jail last night for indulging too freely in fighting whisky.

Up Guards, and at Them!

We hope the people of Kentucky will read every word of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, from its opening to its close. In the great truths so thrillingly told in our platform, and in the earnest and patriotic utterances of our noble standard bearer, there are words which will stir in them all "the sweet madness of battle," and this is what they need.

Almost overcome with the drowsy confidence of their overwhelming strength, the Democracy of Kentucky have fallen into a listless habit, and are not working as they should. Knowing that they can elect the State ticket, "and not half try," they are doing positively nothing. But now let them reflect that, in connection with our State election, they can best aid their friends of the North in the Presidential election. In the State elections which come off between this and November, half the battle will be fought. It is not enough to elect the State ticket in August. There must be no sign of apathy, no abatement of zeal, no diminution of strength in this State. We must allow no apparent check of the great reaction in Kentucky. Our opponents, with shrewd management, will offer no contest over the State offices. But it is your duty to work now as though every bush concealed a foe; to work now as you never worked in your lives before. The votes you poll in August will be about all the efficient work you can do, except casting eleven electoral votes for the National ticket. It is worthy of your best efforts, and all that you hold dear demands that your best efforts shall be freely exerted. Go to work at once. Get up monster meetings in every county. Turn out all your speakers. Read the COURIER, and make your neighbor read it. Spend a portion of every day in encouraging and arousing your friends and converting the deluded.

If you will do this the good example will spread everywhere, and you will be rewarded for your good work while you live, and your descendants will experience its benefits for long generations to come.

A Salute from the Clouds.

We have no disposition to inaugurate the Presidential contest with a detail of signs and wonders to impress the superstitious, but the first announcement of the full Democratic ticket yesterday in this city was attended by a coincidence which is worth mentioning.

Dark clouds, silent, but threatening, had been hanging for hours on all the arches of the horizon. A dense crowd in front of our office were waiting for the appearance of the dispatch announcing the result of the ballot for Vice President. It came, and was posted on the bulletin board actually some ten minutes in advance of its Tammany Hall date. Instantly the news spread through the crowd, creating a lively excitement, and at the same moment a loud peal of thunder shook the city to its foundations. The coincidence was noticed by all present, and the grand salute from the clouds was accepted as an auspicious indication.

Death of Peter Cagger.

The evening papers from New York of July 7th give details of the accidental death of Mr. Peter Cagger in the forenoon of that day. He was in attendance on the Democratic Convention, and while riding in the Central Park with John E. Devlin the horses took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Cagger out, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. Mr. Devlin was severely but not fatally injured. Mr. Cagger was a well known member of the celebrated "Albany Regency," the right hand man of Dean Richmond formerly, and well known to old frequenters of Democratic conventions. He was an able and influential man, whose loss will be sincerely regretted in the Democratic circles of New York.

☞ Seymour has accepted the people's standard at the peremptory command of the people's representatives. They have opposed him to an antagonist who is the military autocrat of a negro monarchy, backed by a usurping Congress, a powerful army, an immense rabble of armed negro voters, and all the crowd of rich corruptionists and plunderers. If the people intend to stand up to their man they must not lose an hour, but go to work at once.

Ratification Meeting.

We believe it has been determined by general consent to hold a grand ratification meeting Saturday night, at the Court-house, to ratify the action of the National Democratic Convention. There will be a torch-light procession, illumination, bonfires, rockets, artillery salutes, speeches from distinguished gentlemen, and a good time generally had by the Democracy of Louisville.

☞ The people's ticket is in the field now, and they must not lose a day in organizing for its support. It will not do to wait for somebody else to take the lead. Go to work at once and set others at work and the labor will grow light and soon end. The people are ready. They are filled with enthusiasm and eager for the fray. It only needs a little care in organizing them, and then, when the word is given, their charging legions will sweep the enemy out of existence.

☞ The cannons are thundering and the bonfires are blazing in every town and city of the North. The nomination of Seymour and Blair has aroused the highest enthusiasm in all the contested States, and our friends will work there as they never worked before. Kentucky must not wait for the spur of a local contest. She must cheer her friends "in the gap" with the gleam of her rallying ranks and send them shout for shout.

Our New Dress.

Our new dress of splendid copper faced type, which was made in New York especially to our order, came to hand yesterday. The COURIER will appear in its new costume next week, and we venture to promise will be the handsomest as well as the best paper ever printed in Louisville.

Our Flag.

As soon as Seymour's nomination was announced a large and beautiful new flag was flung to the breeze from the COURIER office. To-day it will appear with the names of Seymour and Blair on its folds, and it will continue to float from its position until our noble standard bearers are called by the people to fill the most responsible positions on earth.

Our Extra.

We were again compelled to issue an EXTRA COURIER yesterday afternoon to gratify the general desire to read the proceedings of the Convention in detail. They were eagerly sought for, and the newsboys did a brisk and profitable business for an hour or two.

Now for Work.

Our full ticket is now in the field, and, as it is one we can all support and work for with a will, it behooves the Democracy to organize thoroughly, work earnestly, and elect Gov. Stevenson by such a magnificent majority in August as will thrill the Democracy of the Union.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.—The great bonfire in front of this office last night, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair, illuminated Jefferson street from First to Sixth, and the enthusiasm of the crowd gathered around rendered the scene lively. Hogsheads, puncheons, and barrels were mounted on each other to a lofty altitude, and the sheet of flame emanating from them leaped high in the air, reddening the light of a good [illegible] conflagration.

A Strong Ticket.

Our ticket is unquestionably a strong one. It combines all the proper elements and we do not entertain the slightest doubt of its triumph. The wonderful revulsion now in progress cannot be checked.

Bonfires Blazing.

Last night huge bonfires were blazing in front of the COURIER and Ancient offices on Jefferson street, in honor of the Democratic nominees, and large crowds of people were attracted around them, who interested themselves in discussing the strength and prospects of their candidates, and the grand relief their election will bring to the country.

☞ One hundred years ago a good deacon of New Haven carried an umbrella to church (the first one seen in that place) and a deputation of the brethren were sent to "labor" with him, inasmuch as the use of an umbrella when it rained was thought to be flying in the face of Providence.

CITY FEATURES.

The Paschall House Drawing.

LOUISVILLE, July 10, 1868.

The time for the distribution of the valuable property placed in the Paschall House scheme, by some of the most reliable citizens of St. Louis, has been postponed from the 1st of July to the 6th of October, 1868. Postponements of this kind naturally create disappointment and discontent in the minds of all who invest five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars for certificates, and who put their own consent to have the drawing take place at the earliest moment after doing so, without due consideration for the circumstances necessarily attending an enterprise of such magnitude. Proper reflection, however, should and will cause in all such a juster view of the matter. Those who are connected with the Paschall House Association in the city of St. Louis are gentlemen beyond suspicion of integrity. Their word there stands the same as that of the most honored and trusted of Kentucky's citizens does here. I have just returned from St. Louis and procured to make a full and honest statement of the investigation concerning the drawing gathered from a full inspection of the books. Up to the night before the first of July, *sixty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-seven* certificates out of the one hundred thousand had been disposed of, and above three-sixths of these having been taken in St. Louis and its immediate vicinity. Certificates undisposed of amounted to 32,623. The property holders were perfectly willing to take this residue and let the drawing take place next day, according to announcement, but the managers objected, out of consideration for those who had purchased but one, two, three or similar smaller lots, and preferred a postponement in order to let the chances be fully distributed among the people at large. By the time now set for the drawing, there is scarcely a doubt that every one of the left certificates will be taken. This is the dual arrangement pledged by the managers, and indorsed by the Mayor of St. Louis and other leading citizens. Those who may be dissatisfied with this can return their certificates to Brent Glore's book store or Willard Hotel, and receive their money back. Those who are not alarmed at the aim of these gentlemen to have a fair showing given to all in so large a scheme can secure certificates at the same place. Respectfully,

W. H. REA,
for P. S. Lenham, Manager Paschall House Association, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FIRM.—The old firm of Webb & Levering, which has for so long a time been doing a large book business on Main street, having been dissolved, has been succeeded by that of Messrs. J. C. Webb & Co., Messrs. Thos. [illegible] and W. N. Webb being the incoming partners. They will bring renewed energy and enterprise into the concern and will carry on the book and stationery business on a large and liberal scale. There is not a better house in the city, and we take pleasure in commending it to public favor and patronage.

An Old and Reliable House.

The attention of the readers of the COURIER is directed to the conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. Griffith, Moore & Co., one of the oldest, best and most reliable commission and wholesale grocery and produce houses in the city. The firm is composed of excellent and thorough gentlemen, thoroughly experienced and well posted, honorable and responsible, and they have fairly won the large and prosperous trade they are so deservedly enjoying.

Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop!

Is the cry of Messrs. Cavanaugh & Hamilton, who are now offering their complete stock of spring and summer goods at such reduced prices that all classes can be suited, both in quantity and price. All we can say is to go early if you want great bargains for they are gentlemen of their word.

MEETING OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Mayor Instructed to Turn the Station-Houses Over to the Police Commissioners.

STREET RAILWAY MATTERS.

Interesting Proceedings.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening. President Pat. Bannon in the chair, and seventeen members present.

A number of ordinances for the improvement of streets were adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to a judgment obtained in the Chancery Court for $2,150 31 against the city in favor of W. P. Hahn. Referred to the finance committee and city attorney.

A claim for $3,861 82 in favor of St. Xavier Industrial School, was allowed.

The bond of the Louisville Bridge Company was read and accepted.

A communication was received from the contractors for the removal of dead animals, stating that in the performance of their duty the police had [illegible] so many dogs recently, that it was impossible for them to remove all within the proper time, and asking assistance. They had buried 230 dogs within the past two weeks. The street inspectors were authorized to furnish the necessary assistance.

A communication was received from the Health Officer asking that a pond on the west side of Jackson street, between Vine and Laurel, be drained or filled, which was referred to the Street Committee with instructions to have the nuisance abated.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund informing the Council that they had passed a resolution to destroy the bonds chargeable to the Sinking Fund. The report was received and referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to meet the Commissioners at the time designated for destroying said bonds.

The semi-annual report of the Gas Company was received and referred to the Finance Committee. The amount of gas consumed by the city for the quarter ending July 1, was $1,648 42.

A claim for repairing streets between the tracks of the City Railway Company was allowed and the Mayor instructed to present the bills to the railway company for payment.

The following report of the Committee on Railroads with a number of petitions upon the subject of railroads, pro and con, was received:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: The committee of both Boards to whom was referred the matters touching the railroads in this city, would respectfully report that they have met the committees of two of said roads. These roads have petitioned the General Council for relief from certain terms of their contracts with the city.

These terms concern relief from repairs of streets, from city taxes and licenses. They have carefully considered the positions of these roads, the roads petitioning being the City Railway and the Central Railroad companies. They would report that these roads are entitled to this relief and no more:

1. To be relieved of the repairs of the streets for the space of three years, and the city not to be responsible in said companies for any damage or loss to stock or structure of said companies from the condition of said streets.

2. To pay a license of $10 for each car.

3. To charge $1 for eight one tickets or for nine tickets, 5c for a single fare and half fare to all teachers and scholars of the schools in the city, and to transfer from East Main to Preston street.

4. Main street above Wenzel street to be repaired at once by the City Railway Company and lay one track in the middle of Main street above Wenzel, with proper [illegible].

They met the [illegible] living on Walnut street, who desired only one track along said street from Fourth street to Second. They desire said railroad company to lay but one track on Walnut from Wenzel to Eighteenth street, at their earliest convenience. They recommend great relief from city taxes, deeming such relief illegal, and therefore void.

They file herewith the petitions of said companies and of the citizens referred to. They report the following resolution touching these matters, all of which is respectfully submitted:

FOUNTAINE T. FOX, Jr.,
Chairman Com. R. A.

Be it resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the foregoing report and petitions be referred to the City Attorney and said Attorney be directed to draft and report to this Council, through the said committee, a contract based upon and incorporating the terms and conditions set forth in the foregoing report.

The following substitute was offered by Mr. Byrne, and on a vote by the Lower Board was adopted by a vote of 13 yeas to 7 nays:

Resolved, That the City Attorney is hereby instructed to take immediate legal steps to restrain the several street railroad companies from the payment of any and all moneys to [illegible] the city to [illegible]

[illegible]

A resolution was received from the Upper Board, and concurred in, that when the Council adjourn it be to meet on Thursday evening next.

A number of claims were allowed and ordinances adopted.

A committee on printing was appointed, to confer in connection with the committee from the Upper Board.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hamilton, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee appointed by a general meeting of citizens at the Board of Trade, in reference to connecting the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and the Louisville and Nashville railroads at this point. Adopted.

A resolution from the Upper Board was received and concurred in, instructing the Mayor to turn over to the Police Commissioners the station houses, &c.

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to be authorized and directed to inquire into the [illegible] of the Galt property on the Newburg road and report the probable expense of putting the same in order for the purpose of a house of refuge for females, was received from the upper board and concurred in.

The articles of agreement between the city and Brockhoe, Vogdes & Co., architects of the new jail, were approved.

The question of the Marine Hospital was referred to [illegible] for bids for printing the out-side and word work of the hospital.

The Board adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

☞ The adventures of Sam. Patch has been repeated in England, in the presence of an admiring crowd, with a less fatal result. Thomas Worthington, the "Fell Divo," advertised that he would dive from a platform into the Derwent, 80 feet below. A very large crowd of people were present. Worthington made the perilous leap, but by an inauspicious turn of his body in the air he fell upon his chest and was instantly killed. His body did not rise again until a subsequent recovered it by diving.

Thaddeus Stevens' New Impeachment Articles.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following are the new and additional articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, proposed by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and by him presented to the House of Representatives this afternoon:

WHEREAS, A high court of impeachment has lately been in session to try Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and has adjourned without completing its judgment; and whereas, it is proper that additional articles should be filed, if the House finds it expedient, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment, and report the same to said court as follows:

Additional Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

FIRST ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did abuse the patronage of the Government, which, by virtue of his high office, had been intrusted to him, and did pervert it to improper and wicked purposes [illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—That the said Andrew Johnson, being the chief Executive of the United States, and being assigned by law to the duty to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and having no judicial or legislative power conferred to him by the Constitution, all his duties being entirely executive, did, on the 29th day of May, 1865, and before and after that time, usurp to himself the powers of another branch of the Government, and did do acts and exercise functions which belonged to the legislative branch only; and in pursuance of such claim, having at the time the army and navy of the United States at his command, did establish and erect a separate government that part of the United States known as the so-called Confederate States of America, and which was lately embraced within the boundaries of the State of North Carolina, and did by his own authority create a State and form of government heretofore unknown to the United States, and did create an office hitherto unknown to our constitution, and appointed an officer whom he called Provisional Governor, and directed him how to construct and carry out said government. [illegible]

On the 13th of June, 1865, he usurped the same powers, and without any direction from Congress, [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRD ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by his corrupt purposes, did attempt to induce the Senators from the State of Colorado to prepare themselves upon the condition of his admitting Colorado into the Union as a State, and thereby admitting [illegible] of the United States.

He did also pardon and restore the rights of franchise to 193 deserters who, during the war, deserted from the United States army, upon condition that they would vote for the Democratic party at the then immediately ensuing election, that they did then [illegible] to the Democratic [illegible] B. Florence, the sum of $1,000 [illegible].

He appointed numerous persons to office who could not take the test oath [illegible] charge the functions [illegible]

He ordered agricultural scrip to be issued to the State of North Carolina, which was issued under the act of 1862, when North Carolina was in armed warfare against the Union.

He restored, without authority of law, large tracts of forfeited property, enough, it is believed, to pay the national debt, which had been forfeited under act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862. By reason of all which outrages the Government became impoverished, the people embarrassed, the rebels were allowed to flourish and the Constitution flagrantly violated. He sold pardons for money, or allowed it to be done by certain brokers.

FOURTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—He did take from the Treasury of the United States large tracts of land and large amounts of money, sufficient, it is believed, to have paid our national debts, and which had been transferred to the United States by act of July 17, 1862, as enemies' property, to be applied to the expenses of the war, and the debts of the United States. This was corruptly and unlawfully done, without any authority of Congress.

FIFTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—He did usurp the powers of other branches of the Government and committed high crimes in his power in defiance of the Constitution, in erecting or attempting to create new governments out of the territory conquered from the "Confederate States of America," so-called, and to govern them by his own power, by form unknown to the Constitution, without consulting Congress, but [illegible] their authority when they had spoken, and denying the constitutionality of the laws of Congress enacted to govern and conquered territory.

South Union and the Shakers.

[From Russellville Ky. Herald.]

Last week we published a letter from an Auburn correspondent, in which he mentioned that it was reported that the Shakers at South Union, in this county, were breaking up, on account of certain persons from the New York society in relation to negro equality, &c. We have since learned with pleasure that the statement is without foundation in fact. There has been no "negro" sent to South Union, no dissension, and no trouble of any kind on a subject of the kind. As is frequently the case with rumors [illegible] South Union to such homes [illegible] Some of them went to Auburn, and [illegible] started the report which was published in our correspondent's letter.

The Shakers at South Union are industrious, law abiding and peaceable citizens of our county. They are not conscious [illegible] to any other body of Shakers, [illegible] [illegible] property, [illegible] lands, fine horses, fine [illegible] they are a free and independent [illegible] [illegible] only to the laws of the State and we have the best assurance that they are as prosperous and peaceful as at any other period of their history.

Below we publish a letter from one of the official members of the community, which sets the matter all we have stated:

THE SHAKER SOCIETY AT SOUTH UNION.

Editor of the Russellville Herald:

My attention is called to an article with the caption heading in your paper, written by a correspondent at Auburn.

It is perhaps sufficient to state that the article is false in whole and part. There is no unusual disruption here. [illegible] [illegible] for the past [illegible] years. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. L. EADES.

SOUTH UNION, KY., July 6, 1868.

Grand Army of the Republic.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 9.—About two thousand delegates and guests attended the Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among the distinguished gentlemen present are Gens. Pearson, Negley, Owen and [illegible]. [illegible] The delegates were met at the depot by Post No. 23 of Pottsville, and escorted to the hall.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

Highly Important Decision Affecting the Rights of Steamboat and Wharf-boat Owners.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Judgment reversed with costs; cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings.

FROM MACK.

A Memorable Day.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

TAMMANY HALL, N. Y., July 8—11 A. M.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE DEFEATED.

The candidate of the people has been defeated by a combination of the moneyed interest of the East, with a few envious and jealous politicians of the West.

I was not mistaken last night in predicting the defeat of Pendleton, though, up to ten o'clock this morning there were many who thought differently, because they did not believe Pendleton would have any opposition but what was naturally expected from the capitalists and bondholders.

INDIANA RESPONSIBLE.

If his neighboring State, Indiana, had been true to him, he would not have been defeated, but there are men in the Indiana delegation who cannot endure the thought that he (and not they) should be so highly honored.

HENDRICKS SLAUGHTERED WITH THE SAME WEAPON.

Probably, if the truth were known, the same feeling which defeated Pendleton defeated Hendricks, also. I have reason to believe that Hendricks was brought out in the full knowledge that by antagonizing him against Pendleton he would be defeated, and that his defeat was not only resolved, but decided by his pretended friends who put him before the convention. The time and manner in which it was done prove this.

There has not been from the first any hope of accomplishing more than the defeat of Pendleton with him. If he had been held back till it became manifest that Pendleton could not be nominated, the result might have been different.

HANCOCK.

As Pendleton went down, Hancock went up, reaching on the eighteenth ballot 144. I am well convinced that if the Convention had lasted till five, instead of adjourning at four o'clock, Hancock would have been nominated. It was to prevent this that Hendricks was allowed to get so many votes.

New York and other States wanted a final conference before concluding the nomination, and hence they brought their strength for any man to prevent a two-thirds' vote for Hendricks, but they were unsuccessful. The South was for Pendleton, and would not reward the treachery by which he was beaten. When it was evident that Pendleton could not be nominated, two delegates of the Ohio delegation wanted to withdraw his name, but the majority of the delegation insisted on making the fight to the bitter end.

TRUSTS BETRAYED.

The people were betrayed by men whom they trusted, and Mr. Pendleton was defeated by treachery. The Democracy of the country will support for President in 1868, whoever may be nominated to-morrow, and for President in 1872 George H. Pendleton, who represents, better than any other man living, the issues of the Democratic party.

HANCOCK STOCK FALLING.

Hancock's chances are not as good as they were when the Convention adjourned. The impression is that the adjournment decided the case against him. He was gaining fast, and at the rate which he was going, would soon have been nominated, but the adjournment defeated him. It is possible, however, that he may be nominated to-morrow. Ohio will vote for him in preference to Hendricks. Illinois, it is understood, will support Hendricks to-morrow. New York agrees to join Ohio on any candidate it proposes, after the withdrawal of Pendleton. The South will vote for Hancock to-morrow.

A THREAT TO BOLT CHASE.

Henry Clay Dean made a speech to-night in the rooms of the Ohio delegation. He said that if the Convention nominated Chase there would be a third candidate brought out. He denounced Chase in very bitter terms.

FRANK BLAIR

will be put in nomination to-morrow by Missouri, and is to be strongly supported. An effort is being made to get Ohio for him, and it may be successful. He will, at any rate, reduce Hancock's strength.

Thurman made a speech against Hancock, and a resolution was passed unanimously that under no circumstances would they vote for Chase.

MACK.

Singular Premonition of Death.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.]

The Rev. Mr. Smith, who, since October last, has held the pastorate of the M. E. Church at Leoni, in this county, died at his residence there on Tuesday afternoon of this week. His death was sudden, and the circumstances attending it rather peculiar. He preached twice last Sunday, morning and afternoon, as usual. During the entire day he seemed to be impressed with the idea that he had not long to live, although he was then in perfect health so far as appearances indicated. In the course of one of his sermons he remarked, as though he was perfectly assured of the fact, that this would probably be the last time he should ever preach. He afterward shook hands with many of his congregation, bidding them farewell, and saying that Heaven never seemed so near to him as it had that day. Late Sunday evening he was taken suddenly ill, and continued in great pain until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when he died. His remains were taken to Ohio for interment.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR FRESH LAURELS.—The ex-Lawrenceburg jailer [illegible] was to have appeared in the police court this morning to answer to the charges of assault and battery on [illegible], and of carrying concealed weapons, having deposited $300 yesterday as security for his appearance to-day. He was seen in front of the courtroom about the time the court was called to order, but when his case was called the bare name of the defendant and sentimentally [illegible] was not to be seen. Not being so desirous of securing justice to-day as he was yesterday, Mike probably thought better to forfeit $300 bail than to risk another incarceration in jail, before he had fully recovered from the effects of his recent residence in Indiana.—[Cincinnati Chronicle, July 8.

Latest Bubbles on the Seething Cauldron.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE FALL OF PENDLETON AND HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, July 8, 10:10 A. M.—This day's experience has caused the friends of Mr. Pendleton to confess his defeat; and the prospects of Hancock, that for an hour were so flattering, have been nipped by the adjournment. The knowing ones say that Hancock has had a greater vote to-day than he can have to-morrow. It must be admitted that the Pennsylvania card was well played. She meant Hancock all the time, and voted for him at the right moment to produce the greatest effect.

The Keystone Club was ready in the street to fire a salute, and Tammany Hall shook with the thundering of Hancock guns, while the galleries and lobbies were whooping with excitement. The storm was, however, resisted. Ohio and New York for Pendleton and Hendricks standing firm; and with the adjournment Hancock stock fell. The multitude coming out of the Convention was greeted by the newsboys with the cry, "Here's your Evening Telegram—all about the nomination of Hancock."

ANOTHER PENDLETONIAN BLUNDER.

Of the friends of Mr. Pendleton it may be said that to-day, at half past 12 o'clock, they loved him not wisely, but too well. Mr. Pendleton had placed a letter in the hands of Washington McLean, giving him written authority to withdraw his name from the consideration of the Convention, and to do this on his judgment. McLean arrived at half-past 12 o'clock, when the inevitable and irretrievable fall of Pendleton's vote had taken place, and when he had still one hundred and twenty votes. At that moment Pendleton's friends had supreme command of the situation. Vallandigham agreed with McLean that the time had come to withdraw and dictate the nomination; but as Vallandigham had been supposed to be not entirely sound on the Pendleton question, he was disabled at the moment, and Jewett, McCook and Thurman opposed the presentation of Pendleton's letter of withdrawal, and the exercise of that authority. McLean yielded the point. A burst of applause when Pendleton's name was mentioned revived his hopes, and the auspicious moment passed unimproved. Pendleton's vote ran down steadily, until the delegations of Illinois and Kentucky were broken, and Ohio stood almost alone.

PENDLETON FOR SEYMOUR.

It is known here that Pendleton prefers Seymour to any other candidate, and, if Pendleton had been withdrawn, Ohio would have placed Seymour in nomination, and the convention would have been carried by storm.

HENDRICKS.

The animosity of the Pendletonians toward Hendricks is such that they will slaughter him, at whatever cost.

You will have observed that New York paid the price of the breaking up of the Indiana delegation by supporting Hendricks. The thing that was contemplated at half-past twelve o'clock was to smash that combination, Kentucky springing the nomination of Seymour.

NEW YORK AND OHIO.

It was noticed last night, at a late hour, that Belmont, Barlow and other distinguished New Yorkers visited the rooms of McLean and McCook, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. They were called "the New York Smelling Committee," and their object was to find out what could be done after Pendleton's defeat was decided. I cannot say whether the Seymour proposition was whispered in those interviews.

THE DEAD DUCKS.

Pendleton, Hendricks and Hancock were all killed off to-day. The presumption is that Hancock will begin to fall in the morning, as Pendleton did this afternoon.

The majority of the Pendleton men are implacable concerning Chase, and they would rejoice to beat the Chase game of New York, by presenting Seymour. This certainly would have succeeded to-day. It may fail to-morrow.

THE OHIO DELEGATION

held a meeting to-night, and passed a resolution that Ohio would not, under any circumstances, support Mr. Chase as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This was adopted with an approach to unanimity. The principal supporters of the resolution were Judge Thurman and Judge Jewett. They spoke with great feeling. Judge Thurman declared that he had had, personally, friendly relations with Mr. Chase for thirty years, but he could not support him, as a Democrat, for the Presidency.

Mr. Theodore Cook also supported the resolution.

Judge Collins opposed it, saying that he would, under the circumstances, prefer the nomination of Chase to that of Hendricks, the treachery of whose friends had slaughtered Pendleton.

It was remarked that Vallandigham did not remain with the delegation until the resolution was passed. He is accused of being a Chase man.

THE HENDRICKS MOVEMENT

would have won if it had been well managed. It was sprung too soon, and the reason for springing it seems to have been a fear that Pendleton would win. If Indiana had stuck to Pendleton he would have had a majority. Then, if New York and Pennsylvania had refused to give him two-thirds, he would have been withdrawn, which would have placed him in a position of unparalleled promise in his party, and his friends will never forgive the Hendricks men for defeating this brilliant programme. Already they are declaring that Indiana is safe for the Republican State ticket this fall.

HOW HANCOCK CAKE WAS NOT QUITE BAKED.

The Hancock men were quite indignant at the adjournment this afternoon, and say they would have secured the nomination in two more ballots. Other delegates are of the same opinion. Those favorable to the nomination of Hancock say the quarrel in the Illinois delegation was the cause of the adjournment at that time.

The Biggest Lies Out.

[From the Russellville (Ky.) Herald.]

A correspondent of that notoriously fanatical and unfair Radical sheet, the Cincinnati Gazette, *purporting* to write from Russellville, giving an account of the unfortunate difficulty which recently occurred between Lawrence and McCarty, crowds more groundless and absurd *falsehoods* into a small space than we ever saw or heard of before. We do not believe that the letter was written in Russellville, or by any man residing here, or that was ever a citizen of the town. Such is the opinion of more than one "Union man," who deprecates its appearance, and denounces its allegations as false. We do not know of a "Union man" in the town who approves the letter or indorses the truth of its statements.

The charges against the town, Judge Caldwell, and Mr. McCarty are so notoriously false and contemptible as to be unworthy of serious consideration or denial. We shall therefore not insult decent and honest people by defending this community from the slanders of such contemptible scribblers. No decent men of any party believes their falsehoods or justifies their disreputable efforts to injure people who are, in all respects, as far superior to them as light is to darkness, as good is to evil, or as an angel is to a devil. We only publish the letter because the Gazette does not circulate in this section, and many of our friends have expressed a desire to see the "precious document."

Here is the response of a "Union man" of Russellville, who was a Chaplain in the Federal army during the war, and who has been residing here since the contest closed, makes to the charges preferred by the correspondent of the Gazette. He deserves credit for his honesty and frankness:

LAWRENCE AND M'CARTY DIFFICULTY—CARD FROM REV. WM. M. GRUBBS.

To the Editor of the Russellville Herald:

I wish simply to state that I do not believe the recent publication in the "Cincinnati Gazette" emanated from any Union man in our midst. While it contains some facts, it certainly abounds in exaggeration calculated only to do evil. The [illegible] against Judge Caldwell is entirely uncalled for and in bad taste. It is the first time I have heard his bearing as a man or his administration as an officer objected to since his return from the war.

That big graveyard wherein so many white and colored martyrs repose has not yet claimed its own, for some of the persons named are yet walking among us.

For my part I never slept sounder in my life, and I have no present intention of emigrating.

I am willing to bear all the odium which may attach to my position, past and present, as a Union man, and also the odium, *when aggravated cases arise*, of endeavoring to enforce an unpopular law of the United States, but I am not willing to be considered as in any way responsible for publications which place, for the faults of the few, a whole community in a false light before the world.

I have traveled extensively and lived in many places, but I have *never* known better society than we have in Logan county.

While my theory and action during the fiery ordeal through which we have passed have been different from the majority of our citizens, I have not ruthlessly sacrificed my friendships of early life, and I think I can yet do justice to those whose antecedents are diverse from mine.

It should certainly be the aim of at least the better class on both sides to cultivate kindly feelings and rebuke wrong wherever found.

Touching recent events I have to say: I know nothing of any trouble between Lawrence and McCarty—I have made it a rule of life to write nothing under a fictitious name; and telegraphing is an art I rarely practice, and I have certainly not indulged in it for months past on any subject.

JULY 7, 1868. WM. M. GRUBBS.

Burlesque Firemen's Parade—The Quakers Get up a Laugh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—An amusing fantastical firemen's parade came off last night, the occasion being the reception of the Duster steam fire engine from Reading. The parade was divided into four divisions, consisting of the following companies: Ginger Hose Company, Peacock Hose Company, Old Tom Cat Company, Screw Goggle Hose Company, Black Crook Hose and Black Crook Hook and Ladder Companies, Sugar Tit Hose Company, Hedron Hose Company. Each company was accompanied with music, banners, and mock apparatus. The display occasioned great amusement.

☞ A four year old boy who rode ponies in a circus now traveling at the West was lately thrown from the back of one of them and trampled to death by horses.

☞ The latest Yankee invention to cheat the revenue department is to make cheroots twice the ordinary length, when by the application of the knife two are made.

☞ A silver basket filled with spoons was a gift at an up-town silver wedding in New York recently.

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☞ Money may be sent in Postoffice Orders or drafts, and, when these cannot be procured, by Mail at our risk.

ERIE.

Frightful Railroad Accident—Many Persons Killed and Injured.

ERIE, PA., July 9.—An Erie express train on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which left Erie at 7:40 last evening, broke through the bridge over French creek about three-fourths of a mile east of Union Mills. The engine, tender, and baggage car got over safely, but the two passenger cars went through the bridge, the hand car running on the top of the other, making a complete wreck. About five feet water was in the creek at the time.

The following is the list of killed:

Mrs. J. A. Ferse, Flat Rock, Seneca county, Ohio, and her two children, aged two years, four months and fourteen days; Miss Annie S. Brainard, of Erie, formerly of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, Jennie Patton, daughter of Scott Patton, of Erie, aged three years.

The severely wounded are as follows:

Mrs. Andrew Mellen, Concord, Erie county, Pennsylvania, shoulder and abdomen severely hurt, but hopes are entertained of her recovery; E. Hipple, Erie, severely injured face and body bruised generally; Frank D. Reeves, Warren, Pennsylvania, leg broken and body bruised, artery of the left hand cut; Mrs. Jerome Woodbury, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, severely in the neck and shoulder.

John Boler, conductor, received serious internal injuries.

The following were slightly wounded: Warren Post, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. O. Brown, Correy, Pa.; Mr. Bates, Titusville, Pa.; L. W. Holmes, Spartansburg, Pa.; H. Bartlett, Correy, Pa.; H. Baker, Correy, Pa.; Wm. Furey, brakesman; Chas Treeder, baggageman, Mr. Scott Patton, Erie, Pa.; his wife and 2 children are all slightly wounded.

The bridge was examined within two weeks back and pronounced perfectly safe. A heavy freight train with an engine ten tons heavier than the passenger engine, went over this bridge yesterday afternoon.

The bolts of the bridge were found with the nuts unscrewed, and it is supposed that the bridge was tampered with in order to plunder the train. Several passengers were robbed in the train, while in the wreck, and some baggage was broken open and rifled of valuables.

A special train, with medical assistance, was sent from here last evening. The injured are receiving every attention.

Col. Yerger's Speech.

[From the New York World.]

The following extract concerning the speech of Col. E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, appeared in the Times of yesterday:

Col. Yerger's speech before the Democracy was certainly one—for the weather. The point of it was that the South had been and was all right, and the North had been and was all wrong—and yet the North was not repentant. "We fought you on the battle field," said the Colonel, "and we an honest, but when we tendered you the hand of friendship it was not grasped in that spirit." On the contrary, he was now "under the most damnable despotism ever borne by men," and so for your "Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny, a Union headed by a usurping cabal called Congress," why, said the speaker, "I hate it, I spit upon it." These sound like the old days of Mississippi Yergers, and as the first traces of the reappearance of these gentlemen in the Democratic councils, give a token of what may be expected from them in the increase in the past. A nice party this Democratic party is, as both its record and its prospects show.

This is a delicate perversion of the views of the speaker, as will be seen by the Times' own report of the speech. Col. Yerger, in response to a voice in the crowd, reflecting upon the loyalty of the South, said: "Yes, I am loyal to the Union as our fathers formed it—the Union of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Madison, and of that noble body of revolutionary patriots who have made our history glorious, but I detest the Union of tyrants, which paralyzes the energies of the people—the Union of blood and plunder—the Union of fire and the sword; the Union of spies, pimps and panderers; the Union of knaves and mountebanks; the Union of an unprincipled, irresponsible and usurping cabal called Congress; yes, I hate and spit upon such a union—and if this is not true loyalty, then treason is a virtue." There is not one word in the above extract to condemn, on the contrary, the sentiments are echoed by the true Democracy everywhere. Col. Yerger distinctly announced himself as a representative of the loyalty and patriotism of his people, and only asked at the hands of the North a Government that could command the affections of the people, and restore civil rule in Mississippi.

A FEMALE ROBBER.

She Visits a Suburban Residence and Draws a Knife upon the Lady—The Lady Defends Herself with a Shotgun, and Drives Off the Interloper.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, July 8.]

We have heard of female pirates, guerrillas and captains of banditti, but never regarded them as a success. They encumber themselves too much with hoops, flounces and waterfalls to move with the celerity necessary for a successful foray, and generally "break down" at the very moment when nerve and action are required. This was the case on Thursday last, when an Amazon attempted to play the brigand on Taylor avenue.

Madame Guisant was alone in her cottage on Taylor avenue, half a mile west of the Abbey, when a woman of gigantic proportions and savage aspect appeared at the door and asked for a drink of water. Madame G. invited her into the parlor, and was preparing to get the desired draught, when the woman said she was very hungry, and would like something to eat. Madame G. invited her to the kitchen, and was walking in advance of the woman, when, looking back, she observed her strange visitor draw a long gleaming knife from her bosom.

Raising the knife in a threatening manner, the savage woman exclaimed, "It is not bread I want, but money."

Madame G. is noted among her acquaintances for her energy and courage, and although at first startled by the murderous demonstration of the woman, she quickly recovered her presence of mind, and springing to the corner of a room where a double barreled shotgun was standing, she seized the weapon and leveled it at the female footpad. It was now the turn of the Amazon to feel frightened, and, turning upon her heel, she rushed out of the house and ran down the road as fast as her flapping skirts would permit. She did not pause to look back until she had placed a good quarter of a mile between herself and the brave lady she had attempted to rob.

Murder and Suicide in Aurora, Ind.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

AURORA, IND., July 8.

The usual quiet of our town was broken in upon this afternoon by a murder and suicide. The parties to this sad affair are a young married couple, who have not been living together for some time, on account of family troubles, though the husband has been a number of times to see his wife and child, at her father's house, where she has been staying since the separation.

This afternoon he borrowed a pistol from a friend, saying he was going to shoot a sick hog that had been given him, but which he could not get home.

After this he called at the house of his father-in-law, asked for his wife and child, sat down and played with the child, and seemed very cheerful. He then spoke of his troubles to his wife, who had applied for a bill of divorce. He said he had secured the services of two of the best lawyers in the State, and would be ready to meet her in court. He then drew his pistol and fired at her, and she fell at his feet. He then placed the pistol at his own head and fired, expiring in a few moments. His wife lived about three quarters of an hour, but was unconscious. This affair has caused an intense excitement throughout the town.

At the investigation by the Coroner, it was shown that, after shooting himself, he was struck over the face and head by some person with a barrel stave, breaking his skull. The jury adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected some further facts will be elicited.

Singular and Fatal Presentiment.

[From the Nashville Press and Times.]

The strangest case of fatal presentiment we ever heard or read of occurred yesterday, about eight miles from town, on the Charlotte pike.

Young Jim Hally, of the Hally family, a boy about sixteen or seventeen years of age, very clever, intelligent, and courageous, was working out in a potato patch all day. About 3 o'clock he came into the house very much disturbed in mind, with a somewhat wild expression of face, and sat in an easy chair, in the parlor, and began to rock to and fro furiously. His mother found him in this condition, and anxiously inquired what was the matter. He made no answer, but continued to move backward and forward in the chair. After a little, the father, who had been in town, returned, and was shocked to see his son in so unaccountable a condition of mind. He became apprehensive that mental disorder had taken hold of him, as it had his own father upon many occasions. After many unavailing attempts to force the young fellow to speak, he lifted him out of the chair and brought him to the verandah. The storm was coming up at the time, and the lightnings played occasionally in the horizon. Suddenly, as young Hally's eye caught one of the far off flashes, he jumped to his feet, and throwing up his hands, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Father, I am going to die," and rushed away to the potato patch where he had been working and took his position under a large [illegible]. The father called for some help, and [illegible]. Whilst the elder Hally and the hired man were endeavoring to persuade the boy to go back to the house, a flash of lightning came which rent the tree from its topmost branch to the roots. One of the limbs struck the young fellow on the breast apparently a slight blow. He fell down and never breathed again. It left nothing but a small black mark on the right temple. He was fair, [illegible] complexion, but after the [illegible] a bluish suffused his cheek. The expression of his face was that of one in the possession of serene peace and heartfelt joy.

☞ An electric organ is being built for her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. The organ is to be erected at a distance behind the scenery, as usual, but the organist will, for the first time, take his place near the conductor, and in the orchestra. An electric cable of insulated wires will pass beneath the stage, connecting the keys with the instrument.

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST., Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 10, 1868.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr.

The Democratic Convention at New York brought its labors to a most auspicious conclusion yesterday. It nominated ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President of the United States, and Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. A stronger ticket, one deserving and commanding more of the people's confidence, could not have been formed. It is a representative ticket. The choice was made with unanimity and enthusiasm by the delegates from every district in the Union, after full and deliberate conference, and after fairly testing the strength of a number of the most able and popular men of the nation. No delegate who preferred another to either of the gentlemen chosen can think, after all the balloting, that his preference was that of the majority. On the contrary, the manner in which the nomination was effected makes it probable that the nominees were the first choice of a majority and the second choice of all.

In full view of the field upon which the great contest is to be fought, and of all the elements that are to be involved in it, we cannot designate two men whose nomination would be a clearer expression of the present animus of the Democratic party, a better representation of its old and its new members, or better calculated to inspire with confidence and concentrate in one solid phalanx the vast majority of our countrymen who are known to be hostile to the reign of Radicalism.

In Seymour we have a man of rare cultivation, of stainless character, of genial manners, imbued with thoroughly Democratic instincts, animated by noble purposes, trained from his boyhood in the old Democratic school of constitutional liberty, long experienced and thoroughly versed in the practical administration of public affairs, and for keen insight, powerful analysis and chaste eloquence, without a rival in the discussion of public questions. Add to this his tried fidelity to principle, and the wise statesmanship which has crowned his career as a leader with brilliant success, and we have in him personally as noble a representative as the Old Guard of Democracy can ask. We have in him besides, the favorite statesman and leader of the New York Democracy polling its 50,000 majority in the great Empire State of the Union and its 70,000 majority in the commercial metropolis of the nation. No State which is not itself under the armed heel of Radical despotism, has the same vital interest that New York has in the restoration of union and liberty, and in protecting and fostering the peace and industry of all parts of the country. With the great business heart of the nation now entirely incorporated in our great cause, it will send its life blood coursing throughout the limits of the land to warm, to strengthen and to renew the body of the great Democracy. It was as Governor of the great State of New York that Horatio Seymour defied Mr. Seward to tinkle his little bell on her soil, or dare to arrest the humblest of her citizens; and, while power glutted its political vengeance in other States, the little bell remained muffled in New York.

We cannot at present lay our hand on the complete record of Mr. Seymour's political contests. We remember he was elected Governor in 1850, and that as the candidate of the New York "Soft" Democrats, he was beaten for Governor by Clark, the Fusion and Know Nothing candidate, in 1854. This result was brought about by the candidacy of Bronson, and the defection of the comparatively small body of "Hards;" yet Clark's plurality over Seymour was only about 300 votes. In 1856 the two wings of the New York Democracy united, and carried the State, and Seymour has been their recognized leader ever since. In 1862, he was elected Governor for the second time, receiving 306,649 votes, against 295,897 cast for General Wadsworth. He was never a seeker of Federal offices, and though he has cheerfully served his State when called upon to do so, he has persistently avoided high Federal positions when they were within his grasp. He refused the Democratic nomination in 1864, and repeatedly declined it this time, only accepting it when unanimously tendered, and in a manner forced upon him by the Convention.

As to Gen. Francis P. Blair, his nomination was a token of respect for the army, and especially the volunteer army of the Union. His nomination was, moreover, at the same time a recognition of the Great West, and a handsome and deserved recognition of the Republicans who have joined the Democratic party since their former associates have enlisted for negro equality everywhere else, and for negro supremacy in the South. Gen. Blair is the first Presidential candidate that was ever nominated by the Democracy from beyond the "Father of Waters." Throughout his distinguished and well known career he has shown the bold traits and fearless independence of the Western character. He displayed these traits in a striking manner in his recent patriotic and manly avowals. The son of a remarkable man, born in Franklin county, in sight of the capital of Kentucky, and trained up in the political family of Old Hickory, he settled when a young man in St. Louis, and soon made his mark as the young lieutenant of Senator Thomas H. Benton. In the Benton and Anti Benton struggles of the Missouri Democracy, he took an active part for "Old Bullion," and finally became a full-blown Free Soiler, and was elected to Congress as such from St. Louis.

As an advocate of emancipation in Missouri, he stood stubborn and almost alone for years, but was ever fearless and consistent in the expression of his views. His manner, his ability and his personal character were such, that, notwithstanding the unpopularity of his position as to slavery, he was always respected and even popular, personally, with the pro-slavery men of that State. He always recognized the white as the superior race; always scouted negro suffrage and negro equality, and was always recognized as a strict construction Democrat upon all points but his "Free Soil" ideas. After supporting the election of Lincoln, and fighting bravely in the Union army as a General of volunteers, he, like General Hancock, "laid his sword upon the altar of civil liberty." Among the oppressed and persecuted Democrats of Missouri he is recognized as a large-hearted, patriotic man, who loves the traditions of constitutional government, and forgets in peace the distinctions that were set up between the citizens of a common country in time of civil war. It was eminently proper that the Democratic party should, by nominating such a man for a high office, testify the sincerity of its liberal and magnanimous professions, and prove that it is organized upon the living issues of the present, and not to perpetuate the memory of past contentions.

In the spirit manifested at New York, and in the ticket presented, no man opposed to Radicalism can find cause to doubt the mission of the Democracy. It is to recrown the deposed Constitution of our Fathers! It is to restore to the children of the Revolutionary Heroes their pillaged inheritance! It is to rescue from the spoiler, and replace in the Temple of our Liberties the sacred vessels of popular worship! It is to lift the dark shadow of oppression from our fertile fields that they may again teem with gladsome harvests! It is to reconsecrate the holy altar of Peace and Fraternal Concord! It is to bind up the wounds of civil war and soothe the sorrows of a mourning land with the dewy hopes of a brighter day! Upon this mission the spirits of all the glorious dead and of all the angels will shower divinest blessings. It must prevail, for the light of truth, like the halo of Heaven's favor, will surround the heads of its messengers and the people in countless myriads will follow them as leaders sent from above to guide our nation out of a wilderness of woes and into the Promised Land.

The Litchfield (Ill.) Monitor says: "Three dollars per day paid to harvest hands cleaned out our office on Monday morning last, and as in addition to this, our [illegible] paper was behind time, we were obliged this week to issue a half sheet."

A railroad has been surveyed from Brenham to Austin, under the direction of the Texas Central, which company proposes to build it.

The Great Tobacco Fair.

Yesterday the warehousemen and the buyers were actively engaged in selling the tobacco that was entered in competition at the fair for the prizes. In our summary of the day previous, the prize list and prices were duly given, the premium hhds. selling at the very high range of $21 to $275 per hundred, as to quality and classification. Yesterday's sales will be found fully enumerated in our commercial summary, aggregating 286 hhds., all at very full prices. Owing to the large breaks at the Pickett warehouse, and the lateness of the hour, their lists were not classified, and they did not get through with all they had up, but close their sales of premium tobacco to-day. The regular auctioneers were pretty well exhausted with their labors, but were actively assisted by E. W. Withers, of Clarksville, Jno. T. Bailey and W. G. Morris, of Cincinnati, who volunteered their services.

This fair has been a great success, and the tobacco trade and all others interested have taken an especial pride in its progress and consummation so happily and triumphantly ended. As St. Louis had her tobacco fair on the same day, this, it was feared, would divert attention, as well as tobacco and buyers from this mart. The result, however, proves that Louisville cannot be equaled, and that competition only brings her out in a brighter light than ever. This fair was intrinsically the best we have ever held, and the prices obtained for the tobacco were uniformly higher than ever before obtained in a Western mart. The fancy manufacturing qualities commanded prices ranging from $95 to $146 50, $270 and $275, per hundred pounds, which proves Louisville unrivalled and unequalled.

PRISONERS OF STATE MEETING.

Second Day's Proceedings.

[N. Y. World, July 7th.]

The meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Olds in the chair. The proceedings of yesterday were approved. The Committee on Organization reported progress and asked further time, which was granted. Mr. Dean offered a paper which was read and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Mahoney, Wall and Dean, with recommendations to print, as follows:

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

The men who, without authority of law, have been robbed of their liberty, subjected to cruelty and torture—as a means looking to the redress of their grievances, and the preservation of the doctrines of liberty as taught by our fathers—most respectfully present to the people of the United States, the following statement of facts, in that we have, without charges preferred, without indictment presented, trial had, or judgment rendered, or even the poor privilege of knowing our accusers, been subjected to all the indignities usually inflicted upon the victims of arbitrary power, despotically exercised. This we have not overlooked, that we have but suffered the late common to the defenders of liberty in every country, who either advance against the superstition, ignorance, and tyranny of bigoted, stupid, and arbitrary usurpers, or resist their aggressions upon established freedom. Our liberties and our religion have alike come down to us through the voluntary suffering of honest, earnest men who chose to perish rather than betray the truth and liberty. The history of liberty is the history of imprisonments, executions, protests, and resistance against arbitrary power—Hampden, Sidney, and Lafayette are but representative men who have struggled against oppression. This is our crime, that we were faithful to the land of our birth and the institutions of our nativity. This was the misfortune of our country, that our advice was unheeded by those who fell victims of a common suffering. These are our birthright—never surrendered by our ancestors at any period of our history—the freedom, fairness, and purity of election, the integrity, independence and freedom of our Legislature; the right of personal liberty with all its securities and guarantees which had been from time to time engrafted upon the organic laws of our free ancestors in Europe, and doubly secured by our State and Federal Constitution in the United States. Our forefathers had never been slaves, and vindicated their love of liberty by their struggles with the tyrants who attempted to oppress them, so jealous were they of liberty and self government. Because we know that liberty is always in danger we opposed every attempt to destroy it. We believed that civil war would elevate the military over the authority of the States; we therefore did all in our power to prevent the conflict, at each step interposing our advice to stay the desolating hand of death as he marched forth to destroy by the sword, and consume by fire. But civil war, as we expected, and warned the people, did place the military above the civil power, and trampled under the foot of the soldier every civil institution, legislatures, courts, and public assemblies, and destroyed every civil right of life, liberty, and property held sacred by them. And from this condition of things we have not yet recovered, nor can we hope to recover until beginning with first principles, we return to the love of liberty which our fathers held more precious than property or life. The character of our persecutors explains the wrongs inflicted upon us. These men found this Government prosperous, and left it in ruins; they entered upon it in order, and left it in anarchy; they commenced the administration of the Government when it was free from debt, they have involved it in bankruptcy, hopeless and complete. They found the people in the enjoyment of liberty; they have enslaved them, leaving them nothing of their ancient heritage. Our persecutors were men of vile public character. Some of these men were leaders in the councils of the late President Buchanan, advising his course and afterwards entering the Cabinet of President Lincoln, inflicting imprisonment upon all who agreed with Mr. Buchanan. During the six years of anarchy our persecutors stained their hands with innocent blood, filled their pockets with plunder, laid their country in ashes, and overthrew the Government which they were sworn to protect, adding perjury to their crimes of blood, pillage and rapine. They could endure no contradiction, would listen to no reason, and believed nothing but death a sufficient punishment for all who denounced these outrages. There was none, and there is now no security in the law, in their hands. The President executes military law after declaring it unconstitutional. The Chief Justice drives victims of military usurpation away from his court, and the general of all our armies is the greedy usurper of all power and scruples not at the exercise of power utterly unknown to free governments. Such are the men who robbed our country of its liberty. Prisoners are now suffering innumerable indignities in some of the military prisons of the country. This scandal lies at the hands of the President of the United States, who permits it, at the hands of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who refuses to grant them a writ of habeas corpus preliminary to a fair and impartial trial by jury, to the Commander-in-chief of our armies, who suffers himself to be the common jailor of men who are punished without conviction, and held in the tyrant's grasp of arbitrary power. Murderers, traitors, debauchees, and men accessible to and convicted of bribes, bear sway among us. The history of the rule of these men is the history of such crimes as never disgraced American annals before—not even among the aborigines. It is but the truth of history to say that among our rulers are many justly amenable to capital punishment, at the hands of the law. These men arrested, imprisoned, and through their venal press denounced us, because we stood unmoved in defence of liberty and free government. That people have shown themselves unworthy of their liberty who shudder not at these atrocities against free government. It is a sad commentary upon the progress of civil liberty that the only republican government known among the great powers of the earth should seek its rulers from its worst tyrants. Our patriotism is vindicated by their crime. They dare not bring charges against us, who had committed no crimes. They could find no indictments against us, although they had control of the grand juries of the country. They could find no prosecutors, although the land was filled with pimps, spies and detectives. They could hire no false witnesses, although perjury was at a premium. And, finally, they confessed their guilt and exposed their shame when they demanded of each prisoner that he do not prosecute them for their crimes. Crimes against liberty so flagrant, infamous and dastardly have not reached us in the history of other governments—only ours can plead its own example to justify its cruelty, duplicity and [illegible].

OUR DUTY.

This we owe to mankind, to perpetuate those great principles for which we [illegible], and without which life itself would be no longer a blessing. We owe it to our children, to God, and liberty to vote for no man guilty and unpurged of these crimes! And to security, we owe it to vote for no one who did not defend liberty when thus assailed.

OUR DEMANDS.

We ask nothing of liberty which we did not inherit from nature and our fathers. We demand nothing which is not our own. We do not even demand the just punishment of those criminals who have forfeited their lives and liberty to the offended law, by the oppression of others. Having stood by constitutional liberty when the cowardly forsook, when the treacherous betrayed, and the timid were struck dumb, we now appeal to true men everywhere to stand for the right, now that the cause of freedom is abandoned or betrayed by those who assume its keeping.

DIED.

COIT.—On Thursday, July 9, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his step father, Dr. John [illegible], LEAF LLOYD COIT, oldest son of Joshua and [illegible] Coit.

Funeral at the residence of Dr. John Lloyd, Friday, July 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

"No bitter tears had he to weep,
No sins to be forgiven,
But closed his bright eyes to sleep,
To open them in Heaven."

TRIMBLE.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jas. A. [illegible], in Jefferson county, Mrs. KATE S. TRIMBLE.

The remains will be buried at 1 o'clock Friday, [illegible], in Cave Hill Cemetery. Hacks will be at the church corner Fourth and Walnut streets, at [illegible] o'clock, to convey those who wish to [illegible].

American Tea Store and Grocery, JOHN BOYLE WOODSIDE. Northwest corner Eleventh and Market streets. Best Teas and Family Groceries at [illegible].

BET—$1,000

THAT [illegible] AND BLAIR are elected President and Vice President. [illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

[illegible] Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson [illegible] Catherine street [illegible] Brook and Floyd, south side.

[illegible] If any of our friends wish to buy a beautiful building lot, they will find the property on St. Catherine street, advertised for sale this evening by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson, very desirable, and should by all means attend the sale.

[illegible] We desire to call attention to our sale this evening of those magnificent lots on St. Catherine and Oak streets. This property is situated in a locality which must soon become one of the most desirable for private residences in the city. The ground is from three to five feet above the grade of the streets. The street cars, when extended out First street (which must be done soon), will pass immediately by the property. Several very handsome residences are now being built on the property adjoining. The terms are exceedingly liberal.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

Among the articles taken into the Far West last year, by one or two Indian traders, were a few gross of Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus," with which some of the red ladies were so delighted that they would not look at any other so long as it lasted. Even to the savage state woman is tasteful.—Rahway Democrat.

FOR SALE.—Trotting Horses that can go a mile from three twenty to two forty, by [illegible], 225 Market street.

A safe will be sold cheap by calling immediately at Neal's Trade Palace, one of Hall's [illegible], No. 6, it is comparatively new.

Ladies wishing to economize during these exceedingly hard times will find it greatly to their interest to visit Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, as they are selling dry goods of all kinds at remarkably low prices. Also a complete assortment of ladies' summer underwear, linen and gauze shirts and drawers, ties, handkerchiefs, &c. Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

DR. LIMERICK'S CHILL CURE.—Quinine or arsenic, the principal ingredients of most chill remedies, may break the chills, but they will return. The only known remedy that makes a permanent cure is Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure. For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

KINSELLA & HAYDON'S Dry goods store, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, is the place for all ladies to purchase their dry goods. They are selling nice desirable goods at low prices. jy10 d3

CHOLERA INFANTUM OR SUMMER COMPLAINT.—Don't let your little ones die of this disease. Wm. G. Gray, druggist, corner Third and Green, has a CERTAIN cure for it. Cut this out. jy7 d6*

To the Ladies.
Initial Stamping free,
Monograms made to order,
Note and Wedding Institutions,
Cards printed and engraved, at
jy23 d1f W. SCOTT GLORE'S.

200 YARDS MATTING, for sale cheap, at Kinsellea & Haydon's dry goods store, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth; and also at our store on Market street, near Preston. jy10 d3

Dr. Mathew makes a radical cure of fits, asthma, rheumatism, palsy, deafness, blindness, neuralgia, seminal weakness, lameness, and in short all chronic and female diseases. He tells your destiny, ladies $1, gents $2. He will guarantee to make a perfect cure or no pay. No. 207 Second street. jy15 d1f

Lots for Sale.
We have a few more only to sell on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
jy17 d1f GRAVES & SON.

Householders' attention is called to an advertisement in another column, for cleansing vaults &c., without any unpleasant odor. mch24 d1f

Peterson's Ointment.
Let it go on in its good work until all are relieved of the pain and anguish occasioned by those pests of the feet—corns and bunions. It has no equal. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. A. J. Rankin, proprietor, Pittsburg, Pa. jy13 dez

Corns have been tried and many failed to have cured. Those who are troubled with corns or bunions invariably use "Peterson's Ointment." It gives prompt relief from all pain and removes the pests by absorption. Try it. All druggists sell it at 50 cents.

A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

MORE HOME EVIDENCE.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician.

The following letter is from a physician of large practice in this city and whose experience with chills has been unusually extensive. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a testimonial as this is behalf of Limerick's Chill Cure:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—Dear Sir: I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years and could get no relief for more than two weeks at a time, although she had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken every patent medicine she could hear of. When I saw her she was very low suffering with irritable stomach, diarrhea, swelling of the limbs and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine in [illegible] for four days, which, to my astonishment, [illegible] a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a [illegible], and is now stout and well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with that aggravating disease—chills—as a safe and sure cure.

Yours truly, G. S. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S. I have used it in a number of cases [illegible] and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never seen anything equal it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for twenty years. G. S. W.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.
Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks, will consult their own interest by calling at the office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Moniz & [illegible] livery stable.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Juniper Tar Soap is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.
American Company Toilet Soaps,
[illegible]
[illegible]

No Sugar of Lead — IN — Prof. Christy's Lotio,

Richly Perfumed for the Toilet.

[illegible]

NEW FIRM.

J. F. WEBB & CO.

HAVING [illegible] Webb [illegible] we propose to [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible]

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Stop! Stop! Stop!

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

—IS OF—

CRUMBAUGH & HAMILTON.

No. 110 Fourth St.

$40,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be Closed Out Regardless of Cost Prices.

As the Stock must and will be sold out by Sept 1. If you want great bargains Call and Examine our Stock Before Going Elsewhere.

Crumbaugh & Hamilton

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,
NO. 90 MAIN ST., BET. THIRD & FOURTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS.

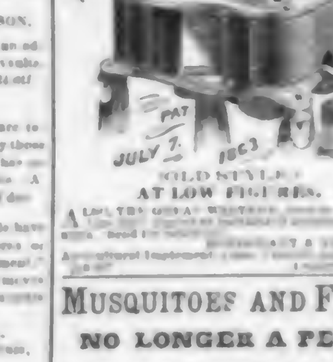
BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.,
Cotton & Tobacco Factors
181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL make liberal cash advances on produce shipped [illegible]

Sidewalk Lights,
Floor Lights,
Roof Lights,
FIRE PROOF,
WATER PROOF,
WEATHER PROOF, and
BURGLAR PROOF.

HYATT'S PATENT,
Sneed & Co.,
MANUFACTURED BY
MARKET ST. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY
AND IRON WORKS.
Market Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

D. G. VENABLE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in National Hotel Building, No. 16.



OLD STYLES
AT LOW FIGURES.

MUSQUITOES AND FLIES NO LONGER A PEST.

A NEW PATENT CANOPY,

A once an ornament to the boudoir and
PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES & FLIES

DUVALL & KETCHUM
NO. 72 MAIN STREET.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice of Dissolution. [illegible]

TAPP, WALSH & BERRY,
Successors to Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
No. 209 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW FIRM.

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Copartnership Notice. [illegible]

Dissolution. [illegible]

Dissolution. [illegible]

Dissolution. [illegible]

Dissolution. [illegible]

The Fine Race Horse
DONERAIL.

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Louisville!
LAW DEPARTMENT.
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D.
HON. WM. F. BULLOCK.
HON. HENRY J. STITES.

Holy Rosary Academy.
BOARDING & SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

MISS WHITE'S INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE
Col. R. T. P. Allen, Superintendent.
ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

Georgetown College.
SESSION OF 1868-69.

Windsor Female Institute
Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Vacation School.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1868.

MYERS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Room No. 3 Central Market,
Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.

Mrs. H. J. CLARK & Mrs. WALTER'S
SELECT SCHOOL,
NO. 21 GRAY STREET.

Practical Penmanship.

THE MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 129 North Side of Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend. [illegible]

Dividend Notice. [illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
15 RUE DE RICHELIEU,
PARIS.

[illegible]

Children's Diseases. [illegible]

Dr. Burin du Buisson's [illegible]

Diseases of the Chest. [illegible]

Diarrhea, Derangements of the Stomach. [illegible]

WILSON, PETER & CO.,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Agents for the West.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES
Are they Beneficial to Community?

[illegible]

Notice to Hucksters, Families, Fruit Dealers and Green Grocers.
BLACKBERRIES. BLACKBERRIES

Real Estate Notice. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS,
Orange County, Ind.

[illegible] H. WILKINS, Prop'r.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS

This Favorite Place of Summer Resort

[illegible] J. R. SHANKS & CO.

NOTICE.

French Lick and West Baden Hack Line

[illegible] DAVID IRWIN, SAMUEL EARLY, Proprietors.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

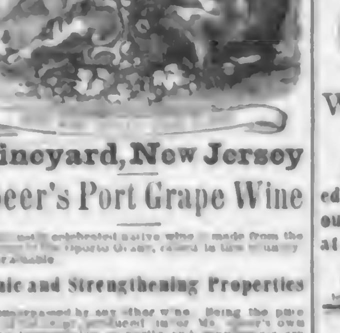
[illegible] M. P. CLARKSON.

Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WINE

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by Four-fifths of the New York and Philadelphia Congregations for Church Communion Purposes!
—ALSO—
Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of the East and of St. Louis, who have investigated the Matter, as the Most Reliable Wine to be had.
—IT IS—
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.



Vineyard, New Jersey
Speer's Port Grape Wine

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

A Wine to be Relied On.

Sold by all Druggists.
Store, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS.

Medical Copartnership.

DRS. W. TALBOT OWEN and DR. SAM'L B. MILLS have this day formed a partnership for the practice of medicine. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER, 1048 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases [illegible]

CHEAP LACE STORE!
CH. F. RAUCHFUSS,
NO. 103½ FOURTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED [illegible]

INDELIBLE STAMPING DEPOT
70 Market st., bet. Second & Third.

W. E. CRAIG
CARPENTER, BUILDER, & PATTERN-MAKER,
NO 107 GREEN STREET,
Bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
Chairs and Mattresses
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
COLSTON & MOORE,
78 Main street.

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S
Latest Improved and Most Perfect
AGRAFFE PIANOS,
"The Piano that everybody likes."
LOUIS TRIPP,

Carriages! Carriages!

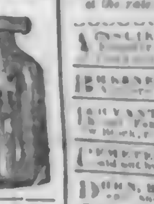
[illegible]

J. H. STEELE,
HOUSE & STEAMBOAT ROOFER,
95 Second Street, Louisville, Ky.

HARNEY & SEARLES,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Broad St., New York,

FRUITCANS, ETC.

Glass Fruit Jars.



WE are manufacturing the following styles of glass fruit jars, and offer them to the trade at the lowest market price: Johnson's Pat. self-sealing Jars, Spencer's Pat. Self-sealing Jars, Screw-top Self-sealing Jars, Tin-top Fruit Jars, Cork-top Fruit Jars. Send for circular and price list. KNACK & RHODES, [illegible] Factories, cor. Clay and French [illegible]

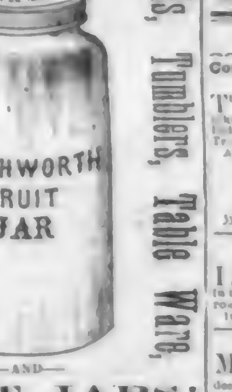
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
Nos. 85 & 87 Main st.,
SPENCER'S
Self-Sealing
GLASS
FRUIT JARS

In general use last season and pronounced by all the best fruit jar manufactured. Quarts, 2 pints and 2 quarts.
Fruit cans of every description and all sizes. Sealing wax for sale.

STEEL SPRING CHAIRS,

[illegible] Tete-a-tetes, Iron Settees, bronzed, grape vine pattern, Garden Vases, of all sizes.

CRAWFORD & SALE
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Lamps, Window Glass Goblets, Oils, Tumblers, Table Ware,



—AND—
FRUIT JARS!
Cork-top Jars,
Wire-top Jars,
Lyman's Patent Self-sealing Jars,
Letchworth's Pat. Self-sealing Jars,
Hartell's Patent Glass-top Self-sealing Jars.
Sealing Wax.
C. CRAWFORD & SALE.

CARPETS, ETC.

Great Sale
—OF—
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
—AND—
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Wholesale and Retail.

In consequence of a contemplated change in business, we will offer our entire stock of the above goods at prices that will defy competition.
HAMILTON, ANDERSON & CO.

ATLAS
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
—OF—
ST. LOUIS.

DIRECTORS:
CHAS. A. MANTZ, President.
JAS. HARRISON, Vice-President.
JOHN F. DARBY, Treasurer.
WM. VAN ZANDT, Consulting Physician.
ERASTUS WELLS, ISAAC H. STURGEON,
SAMUEL WILLI, THORNTON POLK,
GEO. R. TAYLOR, O. P. SAYLOR,
JOS. O'NEIL, JAS. E. YEATMAN,
J. PHIL. KENNEDY.
J. R. MACBETH, Secretary.
WM. SMIELLIE, Auditor.

SECURITY TO POLICY HOLDERS
$360,228 57.

ALL Policies Unrestrictive and World-wide.
NON-FORFEITABLE after FIRST Payment.
INCONTESTIBLE, except for Fraud.
THE MOST LIBERAL AND SUBSTANTIAL COMPANY IN THE WEST.

VAN BLARCOM, LOMAX & CO
Managers for Kentucky,
182 Main st., Louisville.

CROPPER & PATTON,
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Hay, Grain, Flour, and Whisky,
No. 8 THIRD STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.
J. GEORGE WOERNER,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
John B. Davies,

HIGGINS & CO,

Floyd St. Planing Mill
J. DIXON BROWN & CO.
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Taylor County Fair—Fall of 1868.
[illegible] T. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contract for Building a Turnpike Road to Let.

[illegible] Committee.

To Builders.
[illegible] R. CHRISTMAS, Agent.

Bargains, Bargains.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE, No. 100 Fourth street, desires to close out her entire stock of goods, at prices greatly below cost, within thirty days from this date. For rent.

Copper Whisky.
500 [illegible]

HORSE-SHOEING.
[illegible] JOHN REDD.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. A. GREGORY,

DENTISTRY.
R. H. WILSON, [illegible]

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST.

LAWYERS
E. H. ALLEN
Attorney at Law,

GRAMLETTE & SON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS,
On River, bet. Wenzel and Cabell,
M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.,

KNOEFEL & ADAMS,
Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Manufacturers,
76 West Market st., bet. Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Designer & Engraver,
107 Third st., above Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PIANOS!
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS!
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN HALY, AUGUST COLEMAN
NEW STEAM STONE
SAW MILL,
HALY & COLEMAN,

WARFIELD, WEST & Co.,
Real Estate and Collecting Agents,
No. 97 Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
K. P. THIXTON & CO.,
131 Sixth St., bet. Jefferson & Green,

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS,
J. B. FORD & SON,
Manufacturers of Window Glass,
NEW ALBANY, IND.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
$300,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall st., New York.

WANTED.

WANTED—500 [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY [illegible]

WANTED—1 shoemaker, 2 [illegible] 2 men [illegible] book-keeper [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—An experienced DRUG CLERK. [illegible] SHAFER & [illegible], Eleventh and Market.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady as SEAMSTRESS in a private family [illegible] Apply or address 232 [illegible] street.

WANTED—Boarders—A gentleman and wife [illegible] Board, in a private family. Terms very [illegible] Location, Walnut street, between [illegible] Address J. C. L., Courier office.

WANTED—A BARE [illegible] lost her [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A comfortable residence situated between Broadway and Walnut and Fourth and [illegible] streets. Must be in good repair, containing six to eight rooms, with [illegible] modern conveniences [illegible] 204 Chestnut street, between First and Sixth.

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced book keeper desires a situation [illegible] "BOOK KEEPER," [illegible] office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to [illegible] No. 33 Breckinridge street, between Second and Third.

WANTED—Persons in the city or country want [illegible] male or female [illegible] LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY [illegible] McNAIR & [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY REAL ESTATE NOTES [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady who has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine [illegible] Address Miss G. C., care Courier office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN—[illegible] to me to loan on real estate. Money loaned for others at good interest [illegible] Apply at my law office, No. 3 Court Place. JNO. McCARTHY.

WANTED—TO SELL—Houses and lots, all on hand. [illegible] to rent, cottages and two-story houses. Wanted to [illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

WANTED—PARTNER—With [illegible] paying cash [illegible] D. H., Louisville Postoffice.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BACKAWAY—A good [illegible] Main and Market.

FOR SALE—LOT—A handsome lot for a country residence [illegible] Peewee Valley [illegible] J. I. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—MULES—[illegible] head of good two-year old mules [illegible] RICHARD WATSON, [illegible] Oldham county, Ky.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Four beautiful building lots on Gray street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets [illegible] 288 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Fourteenth street, between Market and Lexington. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, good cellar, and all necessary outbuildings [illegible] A. MATTHEWS.

FOR SALE—Desirable building lots on Broad [illegible] J. I. SHAFFER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 79 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE [illegible] Catharine street [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—[illegible] building lots in the West End [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Magazine, between [illegible] Fighteenth, between [illegible]

FOR SALE—BLOODED MARE—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MARE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—STOCK—[illegible] JOHN D. TAGGART.

FOR SALE—Two [illegible] FARMS [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD [illegible] NAT. P. PORTER.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—[illegible] round in Twenty-sixth street [illegible]

A. 50.

[illegible] 159 West Main street, over Morton, Gait & Co.

FOR SALE—BELL—One large bell [illegible] 44 Fourth street [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson [illegible]

BONDS FOR SALE—A few [illegible] Louisville and Nashville [illegible]

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In Somerset, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] 159 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] JNO. C. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARDING—In the country [illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible] Apply at No. 160, corner of [illegible] and Kentucky streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM adjoining the Courier office, on Jefferson street. Inquire of EDGAR NEEDHAM, Courier house.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—Fine desirable residence on Third street [illegible] 11 Main street [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] 60 West Walnut [illegible]

FOR RENT—A [illegible] 446 Market street [illegible]

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—[illegible] Walnut street [illegible] 33 Main [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible] J. K. HALL & CO., 60 [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—A handsome store [illegible] J. K. BELL & CO., 90 [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence [illegible] No. 80 [illegible] Broadway, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—GROCERY STAND—The store [illegible] Market [illegible] JOHN M. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A DWELLING [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOM—A [illegible] 78 [illegible] street, above Third.

FOR RENT—The [illegible] STORE AND DWELLING [illegible] NASH, 414 south side of Main street, near Ninth.

FOR RENT—[illegible] between Main and Market [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—[illegible] J. W. O'BANNON, at O'BANNON & HAWES, Main street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The desirable two-story brick dwelling house, No. [illegible] street, between Chestnut and Broadway [illegible] KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FOR RENT—A HOTEL AND SALOON—[illegible] 180 Main [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A new 2 story brick [illegible] Campbell and Walnut [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The [illegible] store house, No. 115, on [illegible] Main, between Third and Fourth [illegible] J. H. LINDENBERGER, at Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

FOR RENT—[illegible] MEAD & CO., Marketstreet Foundry [illegible]

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A beautiful country residence [illegible] J. I. SHAFFER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 79 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM—[illegible] 74 West Main street, Louisville.

FOR SALE—[illegible] D. H. VENABLE.

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible]

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—REAL ESTATE—[illegible] JOHN D. TAGGART.

FOR SALE—McCRACKEN COUNTY LAND—[illegible] JOHN ROBB.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the country, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE MILL—[illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LANDS—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—[illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—[illegible]

STRAYED—COW—[illegible]

STRAYED—COW—[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—On Fourth or Main street [illegible]

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—[illegible] Address [illegible] publisher, Main street, corner Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Large and Attractive Sale of Magnificent Building Lots

AT AUCTION.

729 FEET by 100 feet [illegible] street, between First and Brook and Third.

[illegible] feet, south side St. Catharine, bet. First and [illegible]

[illegible] feet, east side of First, bet. St. Catharine and [illegible]

[illegible] feet, west side Brook, bet. St. Catharine and [illegible]

[illegible] feet, south side of that, bet. First and Brook.

ON FRIDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock [illegible] property [illegible]

Terms: One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Extra Claret Wine in boxes; Super Sherry Wine in casks.

AT AUCTION.

THIS FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. HUTCHINSON

[illegible] No. [illegible] Jefferson street.

Great Closing Out Sale To-day!

HAVING decided to discontinue my auction [illegible] SATURDAY MORNING, July 11 [illegible]

C. C. HUTCHINSON, Auctioneer.

Also, at [illegible] a large variety of Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Notions, Jewelry, Paintings, &c.

BY MOORE & MALLET.

No. 91 Fifth street between Main and Market.

Continuation of the Great Sale of Fine Chinese and Japanese Ware, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS FRIDAY MORNING AND EVENING, July 10, 1868, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Large and Attractive Sale of Rosewood Piano, Elegant Furniture, large and fine Pictures, Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, large Looking-glasses and Household Articles.

AT AUCTION.

ON Friday morning, July 10, at 10 o'clock will be sold in front of [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

AT AUCTION.

AT BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.

One Share Stock in Jefferson County Agricultural Association

ON SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, at the Board of Trade rooms, one share stock in the Jefferson county Agricultural Association [illegible]

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Fine Assortment of New and Second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Watches, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, July 11, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fine Furniture at a Private Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at a private residence, No. 180 south side of Main street [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Positive and Peremptory Sale of a Large Church Organ, for account of whom it may concern.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 11, 1868, at 4 o'clock, will be sold [illegible] Moorhead & Co.'s warehouse [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive at Cincinnati [illegible] hours in advance of those taking [illegible]

[illegible] Jeffersonville depot [illegible] as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible] a. m., except Sunday	[illegible]
[illegible] P. M. daily	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
5:30 P. M. daily	[illegible]

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For tickets [illegible] corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.

JAMES FARMER, General Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL [illegible], 188 trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at [illegible] o'clock a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Arrive at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

[illegible] SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JULY [illegible], the trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves [illegible]

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at [illegible]

[illegible] ALBERT FINK, [illegible]

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO,

Capital, Five Millions of Dollars, Gold.

D. O. MILLS, Pres't. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS,

NEW YORK,

Will transact a general banking and exchange business at San Francisco and New York. Receive deposits and make collections in Cal., Oregon, Nevada, and on the Pacific Coast.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California coupons cashed or collected.

Will draw bills of exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion. oc7 deodly

PROF. C. PERING

DURING the vacation will give daily lessons [illegible] on the violin, organ and piano [illegible]

NO. 61 WEST WALNUT STREET,

Bet. Second and Third

PUBLIC SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of [illegible]

[illegible] U. S. Marshal Ky. Dist.

Farm for Sale.

[illegible]

A. C. [illegible], Commissioner.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

George Freeman, Adm'r, &c. | In Chancery, No. [illegible]

John Kennedy's Heirs, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court [illegible]

ON MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public outcry [illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

S. SMALL GARTY, D. M. L. C. C.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

John Kennedy's Adm'r, &c. | In Chancery, No. [illegible]

John Kennedy's Heirs, &c.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868,

About the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder [illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

S. SMALL GARTY, D. M. L. C. C.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

A. [illegible] Executor, &c. | In Chancery, No. [illegible]

C. W. [illegible], &c.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868,

[illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal [illegible]

S. SMALL GARTY, D. M. L. C. C.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] Assignee, &c. | In Chancery, No. [illegible]

Brown Brothers & Co.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868,

[illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

S. SMALL GARTY, D. M. L. C. C.

Market Street Mills For Sale.

AS assignee of A. F. [illegible] I will, on [illegible]

[illegible] Assignee of A. F. Clark.

CANDIDATES.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

J. P. [illegible] is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk of [illegible] county.

RICHARD T. OWEN is a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk of [illegible] county.

JACK [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at the August election.

JOHN [illegible] CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the [illegible] Circuit Court.

COUNTY AND CITY ATTORNEY.

W. G. [illegible] is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney [illegible] and county of Jefferson, at the ensuing August election.

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the August election.

JOHN [illegible] independent candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

F. [illegible] is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON is a candidate for re-election as Judge of the [illegible] Circuit Court [illegible]

J. [illegible] of Glasgow, Ky., is a candidate for [illegible] Judge [illegible]

J. [illegible] is a candidate for [illegible] Judge in the Fourth Judicial District.

H. W. [illegible] is a candidate for Circuit Judge [illegible]

FOR CHANCELLOR.

T. B. [illegible] is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for [illegible]

FOR CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

J. [illegible]

COL. THOS. W. THOMPSON [illegible]

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

[illegible]

WE are authorized to announce [illegible]

[illegible]

Carriage Trimmings,

SADDLERY HARDWARE, CHILDREN'S CABS,

I. F. STONE,

No. 8 E. Main street, opp. new Galt House,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in [illegible]

[illegible] Gold Pen

[illegible] Fourth street [illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

Stencil Brands Cut to Order

[illegible]

FIELDING & DESENDORF,

FUR AND WOOL HATS

BY THE CASE ONLY.

SALESROOM, 37 [illegible] ST., NEW YORK.

Factory, Newark, N. J.

DAILY COURIER.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 10, 18[illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The atmosphere was cool and delightful last evening after the rain.

☞ We learn that the sum of [illegible] and Wednesday has been [illegible]

☞ New Albany is to have another [illegible] on the 20th instant. The happy [illegible] are Mrs. Jeremiah Sullivan and lady.

☞ The car shops [illegible] New Albany on Monday last [illegible] early day.

☞ The Good Templars of [illegible] a benefit at the Theater soon.

☞ New Albany fired away eighty-five dollars worth of powder on the Fourth of July. They have no poor people over there.

☞ Local news has been below par for several days past, and the city marts may be quoted buoyant.

☞ It is said that there is a number of [illegible] in Jeffersonville who perform marriages [illegible] at fifty cents per couple. These are the cheapest contracts now made [illegible]

☞ Some of the delegates of [illegible] platform about the National [illegible] ed a plank.

☞ Mr. W. R. Phillips, whose mysterious disappearance from our city about two months ago we published, turned up all right yesterday, having taken a journey and West without making known his departure to his friends.

☞ The Mayor of New Albany has at last issued his dog proclamation, and the canine tribe are warned to keep out of the way of "Dogberry" [illegible]

☞ The case of John Ferguson, charged with the murder of Pat. McGrath, was yesterday transferred to the magistrates for examination.

☞ It has been suggested that some of the pleasure-seekers go into the fish [illegible] business. It would pay handsomely to develop the trout and bass in this section.

☞ The work on the great bridge over the falls is being vigorously pushed, and workmen are employed night and day.

☞ One of the Bohemians who smacked his lips over the champagne poured out so freely at the Tobacco Fair banquet on Wednesday, and pronounced it delicious, has since been complaining of a bad headache.

☞ At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a sweltering humanity was relieved from the intense heat of the weather by a big blow and a heavy rain, which lasted for an hour.

☞ On Tuesday last the Nashville railroad brought up thirty-five car loads of wheat from Tennessee, destined for points North. The crop in that State is very large, and it is being shipped in all directions.

☞ The dead trees in various parts of the city teach a moral lesson of great value to the generation now observing them. They remind us that death and caterpillars are the common lot of trees as well as humanity, and that somebody is rather neglectful of removing them.

☞ Nellie Lee, a negress, who yesterday committed to jail on a recognizance to keep the peace.

☞ The city was in a blaze of excitement yesterday over the news from the New York Convention. The rejoicing among Democrats was unprecedented.

☞ Somebody who has been bitten [illegible] times by a mad dog recommends that a wound made by the incisors of a rabid canine be bathed with a mixture of one pound of common salt and a quart of water, and afterward to bind salt on the wound for twelve hours. By this treatment, the man of experience says, the virus will be destroyed, and a cure effected.

☞ A young wife, whose husband [illegible] agreed to cut up a pair of his old [illegible] pants for some domestic purpose, put her [illegible] ing shears into his best Sunday go-to-meeting [illegible] ables. As a result of [illegible] prefers anything to that of trousers. [illegible] customed to wearing the article don't make such blunders.

☞ A grand balloon ascension took place from the Fox Washam engine house last night amid the shouts and huzzas of a large [illegible] crowd. It caught fire in making a southwest turn over the houses, and was consumed before the arrival of the engines.

☞ We understand that the Academy of Music has again changed hands. It will open with a grand flourish on Saturday, under the management of Messrs Pike and Zandwell, two [illegible] known theatrical men.

☞ A German professor, with the acuteness peculiar to that race, has discovered that [illegible] man brain requires the sixty-seven thousandth of a second to elaborate an idea. According to this the brain gets off about fifteen ideas to a whole second of time. This cannot be true to all cases, for we have to one mind a new idea or two of men whose brains not only never elaborated an idea, but could not take in one, if elaborated by another. We should like to see it tried on General Blair. It might give us some idea of the amount of brains required by the Radical party to govern the United States.

The Lost [illegible] Bug.

We came yesterday put in possession of the particulars of a little love affair which occurred a few days ago, and is causing an abundance of gossip in certain quarters. A young woman of about eighteen summers, remarkably nice to look upon, was imported from New York by one of our leading dry goods houses a few weeks ago to perform some kind of work, for which, it appeared after her arrival, she was incompetent to do. Being far away from home and without friends or means, she sought the aid of one of our employment agencies. After three sittings, occupying a day for each, she received the glad tidings that a family on Gray street, between First and Second, were in need of her services, to act as nurse and house servant for an aged couple. The young girl at once repaired to the place designated, and secured a very desirable situation. Being of a very amiable disposition and quite industrious, she gradually grew in high favor with the aged couple, and they allowed her more than the ordinary privileges vouchsafed to servants. One was the happy permission to receive her lover—a dashing young man—in the back parlor of the house. His visits were quite frequent, and they were in the habit—like most lovers—of taking walks while the earth was bathed in the soft, silvery light of the moon. It leaked out to the early part of last week that the young man was an offspring of one of our first families, and has been accustomed to moving in the first circles of society. The girl was questioned about the pedigree of her "Alphonso," and she told several conflicting stories regarding his name and avocation. Several ladies in the neighborhood who were acquainted with the facts, and knew the young man, resolved upon a plan to bring him to grief. They accordingly imparted to several of the young ladies with whom the young gent was quite intimate, and invited them to the house of the aged couple on the following night to surprise the gay [illegible] The "storm party" came at the appointed hour, and entering through the rear door of the house, found no open hall way, they were astounded on beholding ten times more than they had contemplated. They rushed from the house in great confusion, and notwithstanding the fact that there was no newspaper reporter in the party, the particulars were fully discussed on the following day among the [illegible] acquaintances of the young men. The ill-fated girl lost her situation, and the amorous youth has not ventured to show himself to select society since this startling revelation was made. His situation in a leading dry goods store has been rather cold for [illegible] as several of the ladies who were to the "storm party" will persist in trading at a different store. The unlucky young man has been so completely read out of first-class society as Ben Butler was out of the Democratic party by the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention. His mortifying reputation has been very much impaired, and one year on the probation bench will scarcely wipe out the enormous indiscretion he has committed.

SPORTING ROOM—A CURIOSITY.—In the window of J. R. Estelle & Sons' establishment, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, may be seen one of the most ingenious and pleasing pieces invented. Twenty-one small figures, dressed in the most beautiful costumes appropriate for the skating rink, are fixed upon a [illegible] turning tables, and in the various [illegible] of skaters. This table is turned [illegible] by machinery adjusted upon the principle of a common spring clock. Around this circular table a diagonal mirror is placed, which, as the table turns, reflects the figures in various attitudes, thereby producing the appearance of thousands of [illegible] on ice. Crowds of persons have gathered about the window to see this beautiful sight and the common [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] by our [illegible] Mr. Graham [illegible] whom [illegible] the idea was originated.

☞ We are informed that Mr. [illegible] Dodge, whose name has lately been mentioned in the papers in a connection [illegible] application he has [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] that it would have been better for the [illegible] female man if he had been [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of a large and wealthy [illegible] family. [illegible] members of which have [illegible] both in [illegible] and [illegible] the past three or four generations the [illegible] [illegible] he has [illegible] a gray [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

Great Political Mass Meeting in Breckinridge County.

Governor John W. Stevenson will speak at Hardinsburg, Ky., on the 18th instant, on the 29th inst. Two champions of Democratic constitutional liberty will address the citizens of Breckinridge, Meade, Grayson, [illegible] and Hancock counties at Hardinsburg on Monday, July 20th, 1868. Other political speakers are expected to be present.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

[illegible] JUDGE.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

The court [illegible] with a heavy docket this morning.

[illegible] vs. M. T. [illegible] peace warrant [illegible]

James [illegible], drunk and disorderly; fined $5.

[illegible] and Wm. Armstrong, [illegible] until Monday.

[illegible]

Wm. Armstrong, drunk and disorderly; continued [illegible]

John Ferguson, for the murder of Pat. McGrath; [illegible] to magistrates.

[illegible] assault and battery on Ann Bell [illegible]

[illegible] drunk and disorderly; dismissed [illegible]

[illegible] Crawford, assault and battery on Maggie [illegible]

Margaret [illegible] Mrs. Connelly, peace warrant [illegible]

Wm. Vaughan, stealing a saddle; held in $200 to be of good behavior one year.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

[illegible] Jos. Brown, [illegible] of the [illegible] to be [illegible] the Louisville jail, the prisoner [illegible] to the Louisville jail [illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible] and others. Libel for damages [illegible] on the 4th day of July, 1868 [illegible] who is a passenger. [illegible] damages. [illegible] E. S. [illegible] Fulton and Platt & [illegible] Pope and Dudley & [illegible] for [illegible]

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. JOHN E. [illegible], JUDGE.

This court met [illegible] at the usual hour, and in the absence of Mr. [illegible], Hon. T. B. [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible]

Commonwealth vs. Thomas [illegible] A motion for a new trial was granted [illegible] until the first day of the next term [illegible]

[illegible] vs. Henry [illegible] continued [illegible] vs. [illegible] and McNamara; burglar [illegible]

[illegible] vs. Samuel Williamson; burglary; and [illegible] prisoner remanded to jail to await [illegible]

The [illegible] in the case of Adam Jacob, which was heard at [illegible] failed to agree upon a verdict, yesterday, and the case was laid over until [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The argument in the case of J. and C. Phillips against W. A. [illegible] and others, occupied most of the day in this court yesterday. After hearing the arguments of the counsel, and after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of one cent for the plaintiff.

No other case of importance was tried in this court yesterday.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

A. J. BALLARD, ESQ., COM.

This court met yesterday at the usual hour. [illegible] assault and battery on Maria Foster.

After hearing the evidence the Commissioner reserved his decision until Monday next.

BANKRUPTCY.

James P. Orr, Sr., of Oldham county, was granted a discharge in this court yesterday. No applications were filed.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

THURSDAY, July 9.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.

A child belonging to Mathias D. Cunningham, Esq., met with a mysterious and remarkable death on yesterday. The mother had missed the child only for the space of about an hour, when it was found in an empty flour barrel, with a feather bed covering it. It was supposed by the mother that the boy had fallen in the barrel and pulled the feather bed over him in his frantic efforts to escape from this position. Mrs. Cunningham was [illegible] the bed [illegible] over the barrel [illegible]

[illegible]

A FIREMAN [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OF ITEMS.

[illegible]

State Sunday School Convention.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Will you allow me a small space in your columns for the purpose of calling attention to this meeting [illegible] It seems to me that the [illegible]

[illegible]

There were [illegible] two reasons for the degree of [illegible]

Then again, where there is the proper appreciation of [illegible] teachers having never attended the conventions, have no idea of the benefit to be derived from them. They do not know that when you bring together all the most earnest and efficient workers in the State, [illegible]

While all around us, North and South, these [illegible]

As the good brethren of the denomination in Lexington have made arrangements for the accommodation of as many delegates as will come, let us try to have a full attendance of the members, and the enthusiasm shall have a telling effect on the cause to which it is devoted throughout the State.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A Fight Between a Doe and Buck Nigger.

[From the Clinton County (Mo.) Register, July 1.]

Fifty miles south of Osborn, on last Saturday, as one of our esteemed friends, Jones [illegible], a cattle herdsman, [illegible] the late Thomas Gordon, of this county, [illegible] and who does not [illegible] at home [illegible] herding, was taken by a hunting [illegible] on the side of a grassy hill [illegible] of his "old Kentucky home, far away"—he was abruptly brought to his senses and set up a sort from an enraged doe which he called "uncle Jones" upon the [illegible] The animal stamped, kicked and [illegible] Jones [illegible] bruised and [illegible] but [illegible] an old buck, and having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with his [illegible] [illegible] Jones [illegible]

Spoons for Butler, Pumps for Grant.

[From the [illegible]]

We read in a Mobile paper that a little son of [illegible] with [illegible] the United States army [illegible]

It is a [illegible] James W. Watson of [illegible] county [illegible]

[illegible]

IN THE EAST.

Baltimore and its Monuments—Washington Monument—The Surroundings—The Star Spangled Banner—Druid Hill Park—The Houses.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 4th, 1868.

BALTIMORE—THE MONUMENTAL CITY.

I have been to Baltimore. It is called "the Monumental City." When one gets there he soon learns why it is so called. In Appleton's Railway guide he finds the advertisement of "Barnum's hotel, on Monument square." If he stops there, the first thing that attracts his attention on stepping out is "BATTLE MONUMENT," in honor of the heroes who perished at the battle of North Point, in the war of 1812. A substantial base supports a column, surmounted by the goddess having in her hand the victor's wreath for the heroes whose names are inscribed in letters of black on the column. On each corner of the base sits the figure of a defiant looking bird or beast. I could not exactly determine which. It has the head and wings of an eagle, but the breast, legs, feet, body and tail of a lion.

Perhaps the mongrel creature is designed to suggest that, at the time the battle was fought, it was "a little mixed" as to which should be the future emblem of the Baltimoreans, the American Eagle or the British Lion, or possibly the defiant bird, and partially spread wings of the eagle, as if preparing for a dash, resting upon the body of the lion, are designed to intimate to the British proprietors of the aforesaid lion that the owners of the eagle are ready for another conflict.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The chances are that when you have finished the survey of "Battle Monument," that a colored John, with whip in hand, will propose to convey you to the "big monument." Walking or riding as you may prefer, in quest of "the big monument," you reach the highest ground in the city, on Charles street, and there, in the midst of the finest residences, stands Washington Monument "erected by the State of Maryland." On a large and beautiful spiral column of marble, one hundred and eighty feet high, stands a gigantic image of the "Father of his country." The image is of marble, is 16 feet high, and weighs 16 tons, so said the old gentleman who guards the entrance, and for the small fee of fifteen cents furnishes you with a lantern to make the ascent of the hollow column. Step by step you rise till you reach the observatory, just beneath the great image standing above. Recovering from the exhaustion induced by the ascent, you survey at your leisure

THE SURROUNDINGS.

The great city of three hundred thousand inhabitants is spread around you—a huge mass of brick and mortar, for there is not a frame or wooden house in all the city. The view is unusually fine. You see the city in every direction to its remotest limits. Its churches, public buildings and various objects of interest are pointed out to you, if so be you are so fortunate as to have for a guide a courteous friend, as I had, who knows the entire city. At your feet, a hundred yards distant, is the "Peabody Institute," a massive and beautiful marble structure, erected from the gift of a million of dollars from that prince of donors, George Peabody, the London banker, once a citizen of Baltimore. Away to the East and Southeast is Chesapeake Bay, its broad surface dotted with sailing vessels, arriving and departing, and from the numerous docks, flanked on either side by lofty warehouses, where ships, sloops and schooners are receiving and discharging freight, rise above the houses, and in the midst of them, the tall masts of the vessels.

Several miles away in the distance is Fort Carroll, just being completed for the protection of Baltimore. On a point of land, formed by the Patapsco river flowing into the bay, is Fort McHenry, famed in the war of 1812 as the successful defender of the city from the menacing British men-of-war that thronged Chesapeake Bay, and scarce less famed in the late war as the abiding-place from constraint for several months of a goodly number of Baltimoreans and Marylanders, whose devotion to the "flag of their country" was regarded rather doubtful.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

From the flag-staff of Fort McHenry floats "the banner of glory and beauty." To that staff, or a predecessor, standing perhaps on the same spot, Americans patriots are indebted for the national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

In the war of 1812 the British men of war opened a bombardment on Fort McHenry. It was kept up nearly all night, and ceased two hours before day. The people of Baltimore were in a state of terrible excitement and uncertainty, not knowing whether the fort was held by the garrison or was in the hands of the British. When night set in the flag of our country was proudly waving amid the thunder of artillery, and as the day dawned a thousand watchful eyes were peering through "the dawn's early light," to see if the banner were in triumph still waving. Among the eager watchers was Francis Key, a poet lawyer, who then, and under the inspiration of those circumstances, composed the national song, which has perhaps since then been sung a million times in every letter it contains, "The Star Spangled Banner."

"O, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars"—and—and—

Now is it not provoking to have a pretty story and a national song spoiled by a treacherous memory? For the life of me I can remember no more of the song except the closing words of each verse,

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

When I looked from the top of the Washington monument upon Fort McHenry and the waving banner, I thought of the origin of the song and endeavored to recall the first stanza, but could only remember a single line. I appealed to my accompanying friend, who is a lawyer and a member of the Maryland Legislature, for help, but one line was all that he knew. I have tried several others, but memory failed them at the end of three lines.

In a street car in Washington City I found myself sitting by two intelligent soldiers in blue and brass. Now, thought I, I have it. Said I to one, I can't recall the first lines of the Star Spangled Banner; please repeat them for me. Certainly, said he, and away went his tongue, but he came to a dead halt at the end of three lines. He appealed to the other, but could get no further. He wondered and studied, he "whistled and hummed," but could not bring up from the vasty deep of his memory another word of the forgotten song, and finally gave it up in despair, saying "Well, if anybody had told me that I couldn't repeat the Star Spangled Banner, I would not have believed him." His companion, but I should conclude they were a pair of ignoramuses, began a homily on the amount of "talent" among the soldiery of the American army, and declared they have no equals among the armies of the world; and that they were smarter than a good many of the officers that commanded them, and, to prove it, he told me of some reports he and his companion had, as skillful scribes, copied for some of their officers, and declared they were smarter than their superiors in rank, but the song would not come to their relief. "Yesterday I was introduced in the Capitol at Washington to Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, and I would give a six pence if I had thought to ask him to repeat four lines of the "Star-spangled Banner." I saw General Butler, and would give a six-pence more to have had him try it.

While I have been writing this, early on the morning of the fourth of July, in Alexandria, Virginia, guns have been firing and music ringing in my ears in honor of "the day we celebrate." "Mine host" is gone out in town to see if any of its citizens can remember the fourth line of the badly forgotten song. I sent a message to the negro band operating near at hand to play for us the Star spangled Banner, so as we have utterly failed to sing or repeat it. Reader, can you repeat it? Try it.

DRUID HILL PARK.

The great point of attraction to the Baltimoreans is Druid Hill Park, to which my legislative friend, G. Morris Road, conducted me. It is just beyond the city, and is reached by a fine carriage way and a street railroad. Every afternoon, from four to eight o'clock, it is thronged with people. Those who have carriages and buggies go in their own conveyances, and for an hour at the close of the day there is a continuous stream of vehicles on the return, containing gleeful children, blooming youths, mature men and women, and aged fathers and mothers, all having enjoyed a delightful drive along the winding ways, amid the grand old forest trees of the park; and the cars are thronged with persons who have no private carriages. The grounds are free to all. Every man, woman and child is a proprietor, and can go when and where they please within the enclosure.

The park contains three or four hundred acres, and was bought just before the war at a cost of so many hundred thousand dollars. It is being handsomely improved, and will, after a while, have few, if any equals as a resort for the people of a great city. The entrance is being supplied with massive and ornamental gateways. A long avenue is flanked on each side with massive urns supported by heavy vases. These urns are to be filled with blooming flower plants and adorned with drooping vines. Marble fountains supply visitors with clear cold water from natural springs. In the center of the grounds is the Park House, a substantial and ornamental building, with spacious rooms and extensive galleries without affording a shelter from the rain for several hundred persons. From the observatory a commanding view is had of the surrounding region.

All kinds of refreshments are furnished on demand in this house, and to suit the demand, from a single individual to a party of hundreds. Around the park house fountains play continuously, throwing high in the air a thousand delicate streams of water, which, breaking into drops, fall back like a summer shower into circular basins where finny tribes sport without fear of the angler's hook or the fisherman's net. A herd of domesticated American deer gambol on the green lawns and in the shady bowers; graceful swans sail on the miniature lakes; nimble squirrels sport on the trees and timid hares on the ground, and wild birds make vocal the bowers in which they dwell. O for such a park at Louisville.

I wonder if the people will ever demand and the city fathers ever secure such an one.

THE HOUSES AND THE CHURCHES.

The residences of the wealthy in Baltimore are not equal to those in Louisville. They may be as costly, but are not so attractive in appearance. Their architectural beauties are not so visual. Nearly all stand on the street, and very few have any side or front yards.

The churches are many of them very plain, and but few of the finer and more pretentious ones are attractive in appearance. Some of them are horrors. Archbishop Spalding's Cathedral, is, to my opinion, a gloomy combination of an unsightly church and a Mahometan mosque, having a huge dome that would make a fine ornament for a Turkish temple of Mahomet.

I saw one horrid-looking tower, and asked "what is that?" and was told that was Dr. Stuart Robinson's church," and that the doctor said "one might fall down before and worship that tower without violating the second commandment, because it is unlike anything in heaven above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." His mission chapels in Louisville are an improvement on his Baltimore church. J. W. C.

DOES GRANT SMOKE?

All who have read the curious attempt that was made recently to contradict Radical allegations as to Gen. Grant's inebriety will appreciate the following exquisite application of the same proofs and reasons to the question "Does Gen. Grant smoke?"

A Reply to the Protest of the National Anti-Tobacco League—A Citizen of Boston Denies that Hiram U. Uses the Weed—Further Denials from Frederick L'Olmstead, Henry W. Wilson, and William Dodge, Jr.

To the Editor of the World:

The other day your paper published a protest from the National Anti-tobacco League against Gen. Grant because he was declared to be so excessive a smoker. For that league and for the gentlemen who, as its Executive Committee signed the protest, only the most thorough respect can be felt. But they have fallen into an enormous error. General Grant does not smoke. There is no evidence that he smokes. Abundant will be found positive testimony that he never acquired the habit, and that on the most public occasion of his life, he has never been seen in the vile and vicious act. But first it is pertinent to examine on what ground the allegations of the National Anti Tobacco League are founded. All the sentiments they bring forward simply take it for granted that the Radical candidate is addicted to the habit. They give no proof. Only general charges or hearsay assertions. Such loose phrases as "nobody can deny Grant smokes;" "he is the representative smoker of the United States;" "the vile habit surrounds every portrait of the man," will not do.

A great soldier's character cannot be bandied away in this reckless style. We should have definite demonstration, or no such lust and horrible intolerance as the worthy gentlemen of the League deduce from their unsupported premises. The Anti Tobacconists simply get up a terrible array of statistics and proclaim an appalling series of reasons against the Republican candidate, on the assumption that he is bound fast in the chains of this slavery. The immense effect produced by the publication of that manifesto upon the country justifies the pains that the writer has taken to explode the central error on which it proceeds—the idea that Grant smokes. Were the wrong impression allowed to go uncontradicted it would alienate the support of tens of thousands of voters among the Republicans who are devoted not less to temperance and to hygene than to the grand principles of equal rights. Indeed, the prevailing apathy which marks the political field is largely due to the damaging effect of the misrepresentation which you were instrumental in bringing before the country. I hope, by an unanswerable series of evidence, to dissipate this apathy and to restore the waning enthusiasm which ought never and would never have declined but for your untimely and unintentional leaky indictment against Gen. Grant as a smoker, which he is not.

When the protest of the league appeared, I first thought it was a hoax. I deemed it impossible for gentlemen to put their names to a document against Gen. Grant, which wrongly and maliciously charged him with a habit he really abhors. But on inquiry, being convinced that the league were the subject of a profound error, on which they had conscientiously presented a very strong case, I applied myself to the task of proving to the satisfaction of every candid mind that Gen. Grant does not, nor ever did, use tobacco in any shape or manner whatsoever, and thus is not amenable to the terribly logical and startling charges which Messrs. March, Kelso, Roberts and their friends allege. To this end I submitted the letter, of which the following is a copy, to several gentlemen who would necessarily know all about the matter, and whose testimony would be conclusive of the whole case.

THE LETTER OF INQUIRY.

"BOSTON, Mass., June 19, 1868.

"DEAR SIR:—I enclose from the Sunday World of June 14, the protest of the National Anti-Tobacco League, addressed to the people of the United States, and which, after declaring that Gen. Grant does smoke, proceeds to argue from that statement his obvious unfitness for the Presidency, and the terrible dangers of trusting the high office to a man of such bad habit and woven liabilities. Knowing your direct intimacy with the General, and your strong devotion to his interest, and assured you can, by personal testimony, disprove this damaging assertion, I respectfully solicit from you a denial of the unjust charge in such express terms as will convince the public mind, which is terribly exercised on this matter, of the unwarrantableness of the accusation.

"With great respect,

"Your very obedient servant,

"SCUDDER G. HENDERSON,

"Box 217, Boston post office."

To this letter which, as said, was sent in copy, including for reference the Protest of the League, the following significant replies will speak for themselves:

MR. FREDERICK L'OLMSTEAD TO MR. HENDERSON.

New York, June 21.

MY DEAR SIR:—It is interesting to contemplate from what small beginnings the most gigantic misconceptions will arise. At present, the belief that Gen. Grant uses tobacco for purposes of smoking, prevails very widely, and I must, I fear, charge myself with being the unwitting source of this foul aspersion over the country. If my memory serves me, the erroneous impression began to circulate as far back as the summer of 1863, and was due to a letter I had the honor of writing, of an interview held with the great chieftain on a gun-boat off the batteries of Vicksburg. At that interview, I related it was in the month of June; but General Grant remarked to General Rawlins and to me: "We'll soon smoke the Johnnies out of their hole, eh, Rawlins?" On the impression this calm and confident assurance gave as I remarked at the same time: "General Grant's unwonted vigor of statement produced much pleasure to both myself and Rawlins, and the pleasure given found emphasis in the vigor with which I agreed to say he poured away at his inseparable cigar." The assertion that "he puffed away at his inseparable cigar" was at the time taken up in various papers as referring to General Grant, when by obvious grammatical construction the pronoun "he" refers to the first or nearest noun, which was Gen. Rawlins. Gen. Rawlins does smoke, I am most sorry to confess. General Grant I am convinced does not smoke, and most certainly did not on the occasion referred to. But, perhaps, by an obscure sentence the public were induced to believe that Gen. Grant was then smoking, when it was only Gen. Rawlins, and the error has increased in prevalence ever since, till now it has assumed a prominence that seriously threatens his chances for success, in which are bound up the hopes of the loyal and the patriotic everywhere. It is high time the slander was refuted. I am glad of the opportunity to do my part in that end. I have been with General Grant under the most intimate circumstances. I have slept with him. I have eaten dinner with him. I was with him at the private marriage of General Parker, in Washington. On none of these occasions did he smoke. Indeed, I have never seen him with a cigar in his hand. By nature I am observant. Had Gen. Grant on any of these occasions been smoking, it would not have escaped the attention of one who by habit is so practical a surveyor of circumstances, as I flatter myself I am. Yours very truly,

FREDERICK L'OMSTEAD.

To SCUDDER G. HENDERSON, Esq.

MR. HENRY W. WILSON TO MR. HENDERSON.

"WASHINGTON, June 23.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have, as you say, a direct 'testimony' with the nominee of the great Republican party which saved the country, and which proposes to secure in peace those glorious principles which its valor won on many bloody fields. It is my pleasure to assure you that the reports about General Grant are entirely without foundation in my judgment. I have observed this simple and noble soldier from the beginning of his public career to the present time, and I know of no one so thoroughly committed to the vital issue which the liberty-loving people of our glorious country have chosen him to carry to a resplendent triumph. He is worthy of the support of the loyal and moral citizens of this vast Republic, and next November the people will bear him into power with a unanimity which will prove how deep in their hearts is the love of liberty, justice, progress, equal rights, and of the party which rests upon them and cannot be moved from them—because they are based upon the Rock of Ages.

"I am, truly, your friend,

"HENRY W. WILSON."

"MR. S. G. HENDERSON."

MR. WILLIAM DODGE, JR., TO MR. HENDERSON.

"CLINTON STREET, New York, June 25.

"*My Dear Mr. Henderson:*

"Having lately taken the pains to answer satisfactorily to all, several unfounded aspersions upon the character of our Great Commander, and being on [illegible] compelled to prepare for my departure to Detroit to attend the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America there, I can only refer you to my printed remarks, herewith transmitted, and to add the following. In my recent, as in my former interviews with General Grant, he at all times expressed surprise that the public sentiment of the nation had bent on him in relation to the Presidency, but said he was willing to obey the decisions of the people. I left him with the full assurance that the American people have nothing to fear from his habits, and have everything to hope for from the evidence of his service and capacity in the past. You know my opposition to all forms of excess, and are aware that I would not make this positive statement without assurance of the correctness of my position in regard to General Grant. I must hasten to Detroit, where I hope our Religious Conference will be greatly blessed. Believe me, my dear sir, with Christian salutations, yours ever fraternally,

"WM. DODGE, Jr."

CONCLUSION.

And now, Mr. Editor, against such explicit and direct denials as these, what becomes of the labored assault of the National Anti-Tobacco League? If, as I insist, I have established that General Grant does not smoke, then is the very citadel of their position taken and they can only as unconditionally surrender to my testimony as General Grant's foes have surrendered to him.

That of the mouths of one or two witnesses shall every word be established, is the Scriptural command. Lo! I have exceeded the number, and bring forward three disinterested and eminent gentlemen, who unequivocally assert that the slanders on the fair fame of the great Grant are baseless and empty rumors, without a scintilla of proof to back them up.

In conclusion I desire to exculpate the National Anti Tobacco League from anything except too great haste to be imposed upon. If what they had asserted were true, then were their argument against General Grant entirely appropriate. I hope you will give to this communication as much publicity as you did to the article it seeks to correct.

Your obedient servant,

SCUDDER G. HENDERSON.

BOSTON, June 27, 1868.

A CURIOUS SEQUEL TO A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—Dr. Peters, widely known as the man who shot and killed General Van Dorn, of the Confederate army, during the war, for alledged intimacy with Mrs. Peters, was in this city one day this week, in company with the quondam Mrs. P.

The long estranged couple are now said to be on the best of terms, and it is reported that the broken marriage vows are soon to be renewed.—[Nashville Banner, July 9.

River Intelligence.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[See particulars see advertisements.]

[illegible]	MAJ. ANDERSON	[illegible] a. m.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	[illegible] p. m.
Henderson	TARASCON	[illegible] p. m.

ARRIVALS—July 9.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Anna, St. Louis	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rob Roy, Cin.
Cora S., Ark river.	Havana, Evansville
Minneola, Cin.	J. L. Graham, Troy.

DEPARTURES—July 9.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Anna, Cin.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rob Roy, Evansville.
Havana, Cin.	Minneola, Memphis.
J. L. Graham, Troy.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Norma, city wharf.	Judge Fletcher, city wharf.
Tempest, city wharf.	Pink Varble, city wharf.
Louisiana, Portland.	Palestine, Portland.

THE RIVER remains unchanged at this point, with four feet water in the canal, and two feet water in the chute, and one foot water over the rocks. Portland bar has become a formidable obstacle to navigation. Boats stick on it daily. The weather yesterday was warm, with a heavy shower in the afternoon. Business dull. There are no boats advertised to leave to-day outside of the regular packets, and a dull day may be expected.

☞ The Tarascon is the Henderson packet at 5 p. m. to-day from Portland.

☞ The Judge Fletcher, which boat was advertised to leave for New Orleans Saturday, hauled down her shingle yesterday, and will lay up at Jeffersonville.

☞ The Havana, from Evansville to Cincinnati, got aground on Portland bar at 12 o'clock Wednesday. The Cora S. assisted her, and she succeeded in getting off at 12 o'clock yesterday. She discharged a small lot of freight here and received 35 barrels of cement. She has 2,000 sacks of corn for Madison.

☞ The Cora S., from Arkansas river, arrived yesterday with a light trip. She goes on the dock at Shippingport for repairs. She reshipped her Cincinnati freight on the Anna.

☞ The Echo No. 3 and Ida Reese No. 2 are offered for sale at Pittsburg by the Allegheny River Navigation Company.

☞ The St. Marys got aground on Portland bar Wednesday evening, but succeeded in getting off about 12 o'clock that night.

☞ The propeller Salmon left for Pomeroy yesterday with 2 empty barges.

☞ The Minneola, with one barge from Cincinnati to New Orleans, passed down yesterday.

☞ The Rob Roy, from Cincinnati to Evansville, transferred her freight to a barge, and passed down over the falls yesterday.

☞ Capt. Leathers, of the Gen. Quitman, and Capt. Minnott, of the Red river packet National, were in the city yesterday.

☞ The Kentucky river packet Dove left with a good trip yesterday. One item of her freight was 300 sacks of corn.

From our Exchanges.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

Business was somewhat animated on the wharf. Moderate activity was exhibited in freights for the lower rivers. The St. Louis and Memphis steamers left with all the freight they wanted, at fair rates. Both had over 100 tons New Orleans freight. We will have at least two boats soliciting New Orleans freight to-day. The Memphis packet, yesterday, held up for the following rates: 40 cents on bacon, 30 cents on groceries, 60 cents on dry goods, boots and shoes, and 50 cents on machinery. She asked 60 cents on heavy pound freights to New Orleans.

Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact that a child was born on the Rob Roy on her trip, which was christened Helen McGregor. The husband of the lady who gave birth to the child now talks of presenting suit against the officers of the boat, because the birth of the child, with the attendant circumstances, was made known to the public through the Gazette and other papers.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

The heat yesterday was universally conceded to be intolerable. Business dull, or rather it is very much reduced from that of the spring. Boats are going out and coming in with very light trips as a very general thing. The managers of the packet lines do not appear at all disposed however to lay down, or else, at their efforts to properly accommodate the wants of commerce and travel, even if they do lose money for a while. For a while only, as no one has a doubt now that the pending season's business will be one of the best ever seen. True, the rivers are getting low, and will no doubt remain so until the fall. But it has well passed, but that will happily be in time to an exceptional more steamers of a lighter draft, thereby employment at to a correspondingly increased number of crews. The river continues slowly on the decline. Five feet water to Keokuk, the rapids are becoming difficult to cross. The Illinois is down to five feet, and there is six feet water in the lower Missouri and rising higher up.

The Isabella came in from the Missouri on Monday night, and early yesterday morning the Hawk eye and Legonda. The latter broke one of her cylinders below Canton and is temporarily laid up for repairs. The Paragon got in soon after daylight, and made a very short stay, leaving again this evening. Including 155 head of cattle she brought three 500 tons. She had also in this port 75 cabin passengers. Kansas' is very great exhibits so flourishing in the Cambridge trade. The round trip, ending yesterday morning, occupied twelve days, thirteen hours. Distance to Cambridge, 260 miles.

☞ The New Orleans Times of Tuesday says:

Business on the landing for the beginning of the week was not so animated as we should like to see, for the cotton trade, which were of a local nature, excepting the Bertha, for Louisville, tried for [illegible] The Dexter had on board yesterday the best cargo that she has left here with this season. The Dexter, after leaving the landing went a short distance below the levee, when she came to, and is now passing the landing and is beginning to come Canton. At all events the weather has been very good up until the night of the [illegible]

From the officers of the Lafourche we learn that the river at Shreveport down to Alexandria is still falling rapidly, and should it continue on the same scale for a week hence, our largest class packets will be unable to pass either over the bar at the Red river. Operations. We think it very probable that the light draft packets will be selected.

The rates of freight to Red river appear to be high and as far as we can learn. This is our opinion, and we think the wrong way to make rates for such a trade, as there is no other business, some of which may be done, do not make such rates, as they are to a living rate which would do justice to each community in the Red river trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

Benefit of the Good Templars.

THE great moral drama of THE DRUNKARD, or THE FALLEN SAVED.

Boxsheet now open. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Dress Circle and Parquette	[illegible] cents
Second Tier	[illegible] cts.
Gallery	[illegible] cts.
Colored Boxes	[illegible] cts.
Private Boxes	[illegible]

jy9dtd

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

AMERICA, [illegible] J. C. DORMAN, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 10th, at 12 m. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co. Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. TARASCON [illegible] DUMONT, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 10th inst., at 5 p. m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis. AMERICA [illegible] DORMAN, Master, Leaves as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE No. 2,

REUB. LUCAS, Master. THOMAS DARLING, Clerk.

Leaves for Frankfort and W[illegible] every Monday [illegible] o'clock p. m., and [illegible] for Oregon and Shakers' Ferry every Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m. JUDGE & FORMER, Agents.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line PACKET COMPANY.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers COMMERCIAL and LIBERTY No. 2 leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Little Rock and Hot Springs.

☞ Time from Memphis to Little Rock 36 hours. Freight receipted through to all points on [illegible] above Harrisburg, the Louisville and Memphis Railroad at LOWER RATES than any other route.

ALEX. C. STEWART

Office over Smith, Sturgeon & Co.'s, Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state room. ☞ One dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 11 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJOR ANDERSON, R. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. BUELL, E. P. CRIDER, Master.

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked passenger steamers

AMERICA, D. WHITTAN, Master.
UNITED STATES, FRANK CARTER, Master.

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the East [illegible]

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have but one change from Louisville to New York, [illegible]

☞ Save one night and two hundred and fifty miles railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.

[illegible] CAMPBELL, Agent.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

Removal!

BOWSER & MURPHY have removed their Coal Office to

No. 120 west side of Third street, one door from Jefferson street.

where they are prepared to fill all orders with the very best quality of coal at the lowest cash prices [illegible]

CANNEL COAL.

WE have just received per steamboat Sam Parker a supply of the Hurricane, K[illegible], Cannel Coal, superior to any coal in the market for cooking and parlor use. Also, the Peacock, Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal, for sale at the lowest market rates.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

Office No. 96 Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, and yard between Brook and Market. [illegible]

W. L. MURPHY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Other Coal

For Parlor, Cooking, and Steam Use.

Office, East side of Third St., near Main.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

JUST arrived by tow-boat Mary Ann

100,000 Bushels

of the very superior PITTSBURG COAL, mined as near by family use as the celebrated Hoosier Wood Mines.

We guarantee the quality equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

For sale by the undersigned, No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson. BOWSER & MURPHY.

NEW YORK.

THE LABORS OF THE CONVENTION CLOSED.

The Maneuvering Yesterday

Hendricks Nearly Nominated.

Grand Coup d'etat of the Ohioans.

The Prize Wrested from Hendricks.

SEYMOUR WEARS THE LAUREL.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Convention has closed its labors, and the contest after all was between Pendleton and Seymour. The nomination of the latter was partially anticipated in my dispatch last night.

THE PENDLETON MEN,

after their favorite was beaten, were determined that Hendricks, who they declared was the author of all their woes, should not be benefited by his alleged treachery; so at the very nick of time, on the last ballot, when his vote had run up to 131, Vallandigham, for the Ohio men executed a grand *coup d'etat*. They nominated Seymour and demanded that he should accept against his own wishes, and wrested the prize from Hendricks as he was about to grasp it. He would otherwise have been nominated on the next ballot. This was the only generalship shown by Pendleton's force in the campaign.

HANCOCK

lost it yesterday through the row which occurred in the Illinois delegation. Had another ballot been taken he would have been the nominee, and to-day again he lost his last chance when the Pennsylvania delegation faltered after Ohio threw its vote on the first ballot for Packer.

BLAIR.

Gen Preston nominated Blair for Vice President, and through the action of the Southern delegations secured the place for him.

SEYMOUR

wears the laurel and cypress over Hendricks, Hancock, Pendleton, Chase, etc. Peace to their names.

Thousands have left the city already.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

RATIFICATIONS.

AN UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

General Rejoicings Everywhere.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, KY, July 9, 10:55 P. M.—A large and enthusiastic meeting is being held to-night to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. Eloquent and stirring speeches are being made by Col. S. S. Churchill, Hon. G. W. Craddock, Col W. P. D. Bush, Hon. James A. Dawson, Attorney General Rodman, and Judge James. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The following resolutions were read and adopted amid deafening applause:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Democratic Convention, as well as that of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which recently met in New York.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the platform, and pledge Kentucky to give a greater majority for Seymour and Blair than has ever been given in this State for any candidate whatever.

A national salute was fired upon the reception of the news of the nomination. Bonfires are blazing on the streets, music is playing, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

LEXINGTON, KY., July 9.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting is being held here to-night. Cannon are firing, bonfires blazing, and great enthusiasm prevails among the people. M. C. Johnson, General John B. Huston, General Leslie Combs, and other prominent men are addressing the vast audience.

Resolutions pledging a hearty support to and indorsing the candidates and platform were adopted. Our people are more unanimous in their approval of what has been done at New York than they ever were before.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.

A large Democratic meeting was held at the Court House to-night, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. R. L. Leteber, of Saline county, D. A. Sutton, Major W. C. Jones, Capt. Tobin and others spoke. A national salute was fired, and 13 extra guns for Blair.

An unusual amount of enthusiasm was manifested. A fine display of fireworks, music, &c., coupled with a large number present, made it one of the most successful meetings that has been held here since the war.

The nominations seem to give universal satisfaction to the Democrats, and the mention of the names at the meeting was received with loud and long continued acclamation.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—The nomination of Seymour and Blair was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The ratification meeting to-night, though called after 5 P. M., was the largest assembly ever congregated here since '61.

All the Democratic newspaper offices, principal hotels and many other public as well as private buildings are illuminated.

There is an immense display of fireworks and a large crowd on Jefferson street at the Appeal and Avalanche offices, fully twenty thousand persons, including a large number of ladies. Speeches are being made by Gen. Pike, Col. Galloway, Duncan McCrae, and many others.

An immense procession is now marching through the streets. Flags are displayed with Seymour and Blair's names.

CINCINNATI, June 9.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the nominations at New York, Mr. Pendleton telegraphed Mr. Seymour his congratulations, and proffered him his earnest and active support in the coming campaign.

CHICAGO, July 9.

On receipt of the nomination of Horatio Seymour a salute of one hundred guns was fired. Another salute was fired this evening. A ratification meeting will be held some time next week—time not stated.

BOWLING GREEN, July 9—9:30 P. M.

There is great enthusiasm here for Seymour. The town is illuminated, and bands of music are playing, the people crowding the streets and rejoicing generally. We all feel that a winning ticket is nominated. Hurrah for Seymour and Blair!

NASHVILLE, July 9.

Immediately on the announcement of the nomination of Seymour, the Nashville Banner hung out the Stars and Stripes, and called into requisition a band of music, which played the national airs. A large crowd was gathered, a stand improvised, and stirring speeches made by Neill S. Brown, Henry S. Foote and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the nomination was hailed by the Democracy as the harbinger of victory. The rejoicing was kept up till late at night.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, July 9.

River 3 feet and falling.
Weather cloudy.
Heavy rain fell last evening.
Mercury 85.

MEMPHIS, July 9.

River falling.
Weather cloudy and hot.
Departed—Arthur and Marble City, for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, July 9.

River swelling, with twenty inches on Harpeth shoals.
Another heavy rain to-day.

CANADA.

Falling of a Building—Heavy Loss by Fire.

MONTREAL, July 9.—Yesterday a large brick building, near the canal, used for drying grain, fell to the ground in consequence of the excessive weight of grain in the fifth story. One man was buried under the ruins, but was rescued not much injured.

The extensive saw mill on the Hamburgh's, owned by Maynard and [illegible], at $100,000, was destroyed by fire to-day.

RICHMOND.

Conviction of a Wife Murderer.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Peter Phillips, on trial for the murder of his wife, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE NOMINATIONS.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF N. Y., FOR PRESIDENT.

FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE CHOICE UNANIMOUS.

Immense Enthusiasm

TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, July 9.

The delegates assembled about 10 o'clock. Seymour, the permanent President, took the chair amid applause, and called the Convention to order at 10:20, but immediately thereafter retired, when Vice President Price, of Missouri, took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Plummer.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal of yesterday. Agreed to.

A Missouri delegate rising to a privileged question, complained that the order of the convention inviting them to seats on this floor had not been received, and asked that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to execute it.

There was much great complaint that many were refused admission. The secretary stated that tickets had been issued to the soldiers and sailors who were admitted to the extent of the capacity of the hall.

Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, rose to nominate F. P. Blair as a candidate before this convention for President. He has the firmness of purpose, great courage, and indomitable will, which are especially required at this time. He would give a living meaning to the pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution and assert and maintain the independence of the Executive. He knows the duties of the station and would dare maintain them.

He nominated Blair in behalf of the Missouri delegation.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, rose and complained of a violation by Mr. Tilden, on yesterday of rules of the convention, in making remarks on announcing the change of the vote of that State. His remarks were excited and in bad temper, referring incidentally to the name of Chase. The galleries broke out in great cheering.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the nineteenth ballot.

A delegate from California, in a few remarks, nominated Judge Stephen Field, of that State, as a candidate for the Presidency, who he eulogized as a guardian of the Constitution of the country against the assaults of Radicals at Washington. [Subdued cheers.]

Mr. Vallandigham said he had a communication in writing which, with the leave of the Chair, he would read from the stand.

His appearance on the platform was greeted with moderate cheers. He read

PENDLETON'S LETTER.

CINCINNATI, July 2, 1868.

Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel:

MY DEAR SIR. You know better than any one the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I receive the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote [great applause], or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party in the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. [Loud cheers.]

If, therefore, at any time, a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name, and pledge to the Convention my hearty, and zealous and active support for its nominee.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) GEO. H. PENDLETON.

[Great cheers.]

Mr. Vallandigham—It was Mr. McLean's desire to present this letter yesterday but the Ohio delegation thought it best to keep his name before the convention throughout yesterday. He commended the magnanimity and unselfish patriotism of this letter and finally withdrew Pendleton's name with thanks to those who had supported him with such fidelity. [Great cheering.]

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

At the roll call for the nineteenth ballot Alabama and Arkansas led off for Hancock. [Cheers.] Connecticut returned to the support of English. Delaware went to Hancock. [Cheers.] Richardson cast the entire vote of Illinois for Hendricks. A delegate from the Second District rose and objected to being counted for Hendricks, but was ruled out of order. Massachusetts voted solidly for Hancock; Nevada for Field; New Jersey 7 for Field. New York adhered to Hendricks. Ohio went solid for Packer, of Pennsylvania. Oregon gave Packer 1, Field 2. Pennsylvania retired for consultation. Tennessee cast 10 for Hancock. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania came in and cast 26 for Hancock. [Great cheers.]

The following is the nineteenth ballot in full:

Alabama, Hancock 8; Arkansas, Hancock 5; California, Hendricks 1½, Field 3, Chase ½; Connecticut, English 6; Delaware, Hancock 6; Florida, Hendricks 3; Georgia, Hancock 9; Illinois, Hendricks 16; Indiana, Hendricks 13; Iowa, Hendricks 8; Kansas, Hancock 1, Hendricks 2; Kentucky, Hancock 8, Hendricks 3½, Thos. H. Seymour of Connecticut 3½, not voted 1; Louisiana, Hancock 7; Maine, Hancock 4½, Hendricks 2½; Maryland, Hancock 3, Hendricks 1, F. P. Blair 3; Massachusetts, Hancock 12, [great cheers]; Michigan, Hendricks 8; Minnesota, Hancock 1, Hendricks 2½, Thos H. Seymour ½; Mississippi, Hancock 7; Missouri, Hancock ½, F. P. Blair 10½; Nebraska, Hendricks 3; Nevada, Field 3; New Hampshire, Hancock 4½, Hendricks ½; New Jersey, Field 7; New York, Hendricks 33; North Carolina, Hancock 9; Ohio, Packer 21; Oregon, Packer 1, Field 2; Pennsylvania, Hancock 26; Rhode Island, Doolittle 4; South Carolina, Hancock 6; Tennessee, Hancock 10; Texas, Hancock 6; Vermont, Hendricks 5; Virginia, Hancock 10; West Virginia, Hendricks 5; Wisconsin, Doolittle 8.

The chair announced the result:

Hancock	135½	English	6
Packer	22	Doolittle	12
Hendricks	107½	Blair	13½
Field	15	Chase	½
Seymour	4		

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

When the roll was called on the twentieth ballot, Arkansas broke from Hancock and gave Hendricks 4 of her 5 votes. Massachusetts asked time and was passed. It is rumored she will go for Chase. New Jersey voted 7 for Hendricks. New York adhered to Hendricks. Ohio asked time and was passed. (Excitement and intense interest.) Pennsylvania adhered to Hancock. Kentucky gave Hendricks 5 and Hancock 3½. Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to retire for 15 minutes. Ohio gave English 10; Hancock 11, and then obtained leave to retire for consultation.

The Chair announced a recess for fifteen minutes.

The following is the result of the twentieth ballot:

Alabama, Hancock 8; Arkansas, Hancock 1, Hendricks 4; California, Hancock ½, Hendricks 1½, Field 3; Connecticut, English 6; Delaware, Hancock 3; Florida, Hendricks 3; Georgia, Hancock 9; Illinois, Hendricks 16; Indiana, Hendricks 13; Iowa, Hendricks 8; Kansas, Hancock 1, Hendricks 2; Kentucky, Hancock 3½, Hendricks 5, Seymour 2; Louisiana, Hancock 7; Maine, Hancock 4½, Hendricks 2½; Maryland, Hancock 2, Hendricks 1, Blair 2; Massachusetts, Hancock 11, one declining to vote; Michigan, Hendricks 8; Minnesota, Hancock 1 2, Hendricks 3 1 2; Mississippi, Hancock 7; Missouri, Hancock 1, Blair 10; Nebraska, Blair 3; Nevada, Field 3; New Hampshire, Hancock 4 1 2, Hendricks 1 2; New Jersey, Hendricks 7; New York, Hendricks 33, North Carolina, Hancock 9; Ohio, English 10, Hancock 11; Oregon, Field 3; Pennsylvania, Hancock 26; Rhode Island, Doolittle 4; South Carolina, Hancock 6; Tennessee, Hancock 10; Texas, Hancock 6; Vermont, Hendricks 5; Virginia, Hancock 10; West Virginia, Hendricks 5; Wisconsin, Doolittle 8.

During the recess John Morrissey offered bets that English would be the nominee. The caucusing was active all over the hall, each delegation reviewing the field discussing the chances of different candidates, and determining how to vote on the next ballot or how to change their votes if there should be any general change of votes before the announcement of the 20th ballot. Still pending the convention was called to order again.

The result was announced as follows:

English	16	Hancock	142½
Doolittle	12	Hendricks	121
Blair	13	Field	9
Seymour	2		

TWENTY FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was called on the 21st ballot: Kentucky and Massachusetts again asked time and were passed. Missouri abandoned Blair, and gave Hancock 6, Hendricks 4. North Carolina gave Hendricks 1. Pennsylvania 26 for Hancock. Tennessee split again, giving Johnson 5, Hancock 2½, and McClellan ½. [Cheers in the gallery.]

Seymour resumed the chair.

Massachusetts gave 4 for Chase. [Great prolonged and repeated cheering in the galleries, and hisses on the floor.]

The result was announced:

English	19	Hancock	135½
Johnson	5	Doolittle	12
Hendricks	132	Field	6
Chase	4	McClellan	½
Hoffman	½		

The vote for Chase was again hissed, which was responded to by overwhelming cheers.

TWENTY SECOND BALLOT.

On the twenty second ballot California voted solid for Hendricks; Minnesota gave Hendricks her 4; Missouri gave Hendricks 8; Nevada gave him 3; New York adhered to him; North Carolina gave him her 9. [Great cheers.]

General McCook, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I arise at the unanimous request and demand of the delegation from Ohio, and with the consent and approval of every public man in the State, including George H. Pendleton to again place in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Cheers and long continued applause.] Let us vote, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, for a man whom the Presidency has sought, but who has not sought the Presidency. [Applause.]

I believe in my heart that it is the solution of the problem which has been engaging the minds of the Democratic and conservative men of this nation for the last six months. [Good, good.] I believe it will prove a solution which will drive from power the vandals who now possess the capitol of the nation. [Applause.] I believe it will receive the unanimous assent and approval of the great belt from the Atlantic, through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and away west, to the Pacific ocean. [Applause.]

I say he has not sought the Presidency, and I ask that this convention shall demand of him that, sinking his own inclination and well known desires of his heart, he shall yield to what we believe will be the almost unanimous wish and desire of the delegates to this great convention. [Great applause and three cheers.] In my earnest enthusiasm I had almost forgotten to cast the twenty-one votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Tremendous excitement, and nine cheers for Seymour.]

The President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, here advanced to the front of the stage, and as soon as the enthusiasm would permit of his being heard, addressed the Convention.

SPEECH OF MR. SEYMOUR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—[Cheers.] The motion just made by the gentleman from Ohio excites in my mind the most mingled emotions. [Applause.] I have not terms in which to express my gratitude for the generosity of this Convention. [Cheers.] I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this Convention. God knows, my life and all I value in life I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identical with my own. [Applause, and cries of "Take the nomination."]

I do not stand here as a man proud of his opinions or obstinate in his purposes, but upon a question of honor I must stand upon my own convictions against the world. [Applause, and a voice, "God bless you, Horatio Seymour."]

GENTLEMEN. When I said here at an early day that honor forbade me accepting a nomination by this Convention, I meant it. When in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation and my friends I said I could not be a candidate, I meant it, and now permit me here to say I know, after all that has taken place, I could not receive the nomination without placing not only myself, but the Democratic party in a false position. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen of the convention, more than that, we have had to-day an exhibition from the distinguished citizen of Ohio that has touched my heart as it touched yours. [Cheers.] I thank God and I congratulate this country that there is in the great State of Ohio one whose magnificent position gives him so great a control over the action of our country—a young man rising in the estimation of his countrymen and whose future is all glorious, who has told the world he could tread beneath his feet every other consideration than that of duty, and when he expressed to his delegation, and expressed in more than direct terms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, who stood in such a position of his own nomination, I should feel like a dishonored man if I could not tread the same honorable path which he has marked out. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me, but your candidate I cannot be. [Three cheers for Seymour.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—Mr. President in times of great public exigency, in times of great public calamity, every personal consideration must be yielded to the public good. [Applause.] The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the safety of the American public demands the nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Cheers.] Ohio cannot, Ohio will not, accept his declination, and her twenty one votes shall stand recorded in his name. [Cries of good and cheers.] And now I call upon the delegations of all the States represented on this floor, upon the delegations from all the States of this Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, disregarding those minor considerations which may tend to sway them in casting their ballots, to make this nomination unanimous, and before God I believe the judgment of this convention will be confirmed and ratified by the people of the whole United States. [Applause.] Let the vote of Ohio stand recorded then for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Kiernan, of New York, said Mr President, belonging to the delegation from the State of New York, and coming from the district where the President of this Convention lives, I cannot as an individual delegate refrain from asking the indulgence of the Convention in making one or two observations; and, in order that it may relieve our Chairman from every bit of sensitiveness on the question of honor, I desire to say, in behalf of the delegation from New York, that they had neither lot nor part in the motion which, in our hearts, we yet rejoice to hear from the State of Ohio. [Applause.] We heard but recently that some such movement was thought by wise and good men necessary for the safety of our country, but our hearts were moved in deference to the sensitiveness of the gentleman who presides over this Convention, and with them we could have neither lot nor part unless others would overcome that which we have never been able to do.

Now, let me say another word. We have balloted two or three days. We have balloted, thank God, in the best of temper and spirits. We have resolved, and we required the judgment of two-thirds of the delegations of this convention for our nominee, to the end that we might be sure, for the sake of our country, that we would have a majority of the electors next November, and after striking long and hard, and after consulting, as well as we could, in reference to the various names brought before us, we have not been able yet to convince the judgment of two-thirds of the convention for the candidates that we have supported. New York has steadily voted her judgment with a kindly feeling to other candidates. We have presented to our second choice for a distinguished citizen of Indiana, but it seems to me, after this long struggle, and in the crisis of our affairs, and in view of what is so important to every man, woman and child in the Union, that we should succeed in November. [illegible] his honor is entirely safe, [illegible] has stood by and in good faith [illegible] now his honor is safe, and his duty is to his country, his duty is his [illegible].

Now he must let the judgment of the delegates of this convention prevail, and if it should select him as the standard bearer they are most certain to win a triumph for their country in November. [Applause.]

He leaves it in the hands of others, as we are constrained to do, but I give it as my judgment for the past, the present and the future, that if we should select him as the man, in our judgment, he is one upon whom we can all unite. New York will fall in and give a majority of 100,000 without a canvass. [Great cheers.]

Vallandigham said: "In times of great exigency and calamity every personal consideration must yield." He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstrations in his behalf. Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon the several delegates to follow that lead.

Kiernan, of New York, said, to relieve everybody in the New York delegation, they have had no lot or part in this movement of the Ohio delegation. They had heard something of it, but declined taking part in it out of regard for the proper sensitiveness of the President of the convention until other States should show by their action that Seymour was demanded by the party in convention.

He urged unanimity of choice in the campaign, expressed his opinion that Seymour could now accept the judgment of the convention with honor, and that he should accede, as a matter of duty, to its wishes. With him as the candidate, New York was good for one hundred thousand majority.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with. Tennessee gave Horatio Seymour 10.

When Wisconsin was called Mr. Palmer seconded the State of Ohio and cast 8 votes for Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering.] Kentucky gave Seymour her 11 votes. [Great cheering.] Massachusetts gave 12 votes for Horatio Seymour. North Carolina changed her 9 votes from Hendricks to Seymour. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania asked that her vote be not recorded for the present.

Mississippi changed from Hancock to Horatio Seymour.

Great cheering and confusion ensued, delegates standing upon the seats. Cries of "Sit down, sit down in front," [illegible]

Mr. Price took the chair, and insisted that gentlemen should take their seats, and would recognize no one until order was restored.

Mr. Woodward of Pennsylvania, now rose and transferred her 26 votes to Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering and applause, and rising of delegates all over the house, to their respective platforms, "Change our vote! change our vote!"] Half a dozen States at once wanted to change their vote. Missouri changed to Seymour 11. [Loud applause.] [illegible] Indiana changed solid 13 to Seymour. Iowa came next, 8 for Seymour. Texas and her 6 for Seymour.

Here the cannon in the street began to fire a salute for the nominee, so that after that came in; but the confusion and noise was so great that not a word could be distinguished of what anybody said.

Seymour is clearly nominated, and the confusion subsiding, Alabama, Maine, Kansas, Arkansas followed successively with a unanimous vote for Seymour.

Mr Dawson, of Pennsylvania, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, but there was so much confusion nothing was done with it.

A delegate from Minnesota frantically waving one of the State flags, attracted attention of the chairman, and cast the vote of Minnesota for Seymour.

Georgia paid the last tribute to Hancock, the most knightly soldier of the war who she had supported earnestly, and who had mingled in vi[illegible] unanimously for Seymour. Louisiana gave her vote to Seymour. Mr. [illegible], said that [illegible] had come to the Convention with the single purpose of aiding to nominate a candidate who would certainly be elected. That purpose [illegible], and accorded to tender Seymour as the greatest statesman now living, and cast Mississippi's vote for him.

The band on Fourteenth street struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom." The cannons still saluting.

Mr James B Campbell, of South Carolina—Mr. President I rise to answer for that State of the Union which bears at this time most heavily the chains and weight of Radical rule. I am not surprised my name, or that of any of my colleagues, should be heard in this assembly, except to the discharge of its business. In the words of the convention that sent us here, we were instructed to behave with that propriety which belongs to the [illegible], and not to assume any of the functions of [illegible] of the land. We come here, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, having no favorite candidate, [illegible] but for measures. We have long since placed [illegible] principle and [illegible] which have been [illegible] in this convention, not only with [illegible] but with unexpressed enthusiasm. We were instructed, [illegible] of every honest heart in South Carolina, [illegible] the nomination of this man [illegible] the action of this convention.

Obeying these instructions, South Carolina with an invocation of Heaven's blessing on this party, which is to preserve the last hopes of the Republic of Washington, now unanimously casts her votes for Horatio Seymour, of N. Y. [Great applause.]

Mr. Nowlan—Mr. Chairman: The delegation from the State of Michigan came to this convention with [illegible] but with single purpose in view, and that was, to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States who would certainly be elected. That position we occupy to-day, and, sir, when we had attained to this convention and we have for the first time in eight years the assembled wisdom of the Democracy of the country, bounded only by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans on the North and on the South American boundaries as yet no boundary whatever. When we so nearly unanimous to-day, with a calm we [illegible] the candidate for the distinguished son of New York, the greatest statesman in my judgment now living [illegible]. Michigan cannot consent to withdraw her votes in this great [illegible], but only of confidence that this expression of patriotic determination to rescue the country from the grasp of the most desperate rulers that ever ruled upon the reigns of government. [A voice, "Good, good."]

It is a question of country, of whether our blessed Union and the freedom of these our homes to live or be buried deep down in one lasting infamy and infamy. [Good, good.] Sir, under these circumstances it is with infinite pleasure that Michigan casts her vote for Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Great applause.]

Samuel J. Tilden, of New York—Mr. Chairman, a delegate from New York, [illegible] other States want to change their votes first. Mr. Tilden—Is there is any State that has not voted or wishes to change its vote I will yield the floor for that purpose. [Delegates—go on.]

Mr. Tilden—It is fit that the State of New York should wait for the votes of the other States, [illegible] I did not believe the event which has just happened, to be possible, not because I had not seen that the unanimity of almost all the country [illegible] was that we should do what we have now done. There was but one obstacle, and that was in the opposition which I take upon myself the whole responsibility of declaring has been earnest, sincere, and [illegible] to the heart of Horatio Seymour to accepting the nomination. I did not believe any circumstances would make it possible, except that of Ohio, with whom we have long [illegible] standing our votes, [illegible] demanding it, and to that I think New York ought to yield. We are without any connection or communication that has bound our faith or honor, and I was anxious that, when we should leave this convention, there should be underlying our action no heart-burnings, no jealousy, no bitterness of disappointment, and I believe, in the result, we have united this convention for above such considerations. [Cries of "order," "order."]

Then I believe further, after having surveyed the ground for a long time and attentively and carefully what we ought to do, influenced, I am sure, by no personal preference, by no other thing than the deliberate conviction of my judgment, we have made the nomination most calculated to give us success in the election which approaches, and, sir, having made these observations in behalf of the New York delegation, I now ask that our vote be changed and be recorded for Horatio Seymour. [Cheers.]

Gen. McClernand on rising was greeted with loud applause. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT. The State of Illinois, through her delegation in this convention, has done me the honor to present my name for the high office of President of the United States. This compliment is far above any merit which I possess. I beg to return to my sincerest thanks. In doing so I beg the delegation of Illinois will withdraw my name from the consideration of the convention. [Cries of "No! no!"] I am here, Mr. President and gentlemen, seeking no office but to consecrate my humble efforts to rescue the country from the thraldom which now binds her and degrades her. [Applause.] I have given my efforts as a delegate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' convention and, to a very humble way, in this convention. As a Democrat and as a citizen I approve the nomination of President which has been made to-day. [Applause.]

I can say on behalf of the numerous and distinguished body of soldiers and sailors so combined in this city a few days since, that the nomination will meet their hearty response, and the coming Presidential election will determine the fact that all the soldiers and sailors are not for a sham hero, a bigot, a mere military [illegible] [illegible], that they are not [illegible] to have a [illegible] of office and [illegible] but are in favor of Horatio Seymour, [illegible] of the soldiers and sailors, and they are for Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] And now a word to my friends against whom I was so lately arrayed in battle. I say to them bygones are bygones. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.] Let the dead bury the dead. I stretch to them the hand of fellowship, and say let us all cooperate to arrest despotism and usurpation. We have a common interest to [illegible]—and unless we do it the Government will be overthrown. It is your own salvation.

I have but much more that I proposed when I came. I am in earnest in what I have said. I ask my delegation to withdraw my name as a candidate before this Convention. [Cries of "No, no."] There are other gentlemen in the Convention whom I had hoped would [illegible].

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois—It is believed, by me, at least, that when a gentleman declines a nomination we ought to respect his wishes. At the request of Gen. McClernand, whom Illinois would take pleasure in supporting, I now withdraw his name.

Mr. Cook, of Wisconsin, called for the ratification of the nomination by three cheers for Seymour, which were given with a will.

The Chair announced the result. All the States, having voted the result was, Seymour 317 votes. [Enthusiasm and cheering, the waving of handkerchiefs and umbrellas, waving hats, handkerchiefs, &c. For several minutes loud calls were heard for Seymour. Cries of "Get down in front."]

The Chair tapped with his gavel, and called to order in vain for several minutes.

The Chairman, Mr. Price, announced that Seymour, having the unanimous vote of the Convention, was the standard bearer for the coming campaign.

Preston of Kentucky, offered a resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President.

Woodward seconded the motion. [A new scene of confusion ensued.]

On the call of States for the nominations of candidates for the Vice Presidency, one delegate from Colorado nominated H. H. Haight, of that State, but was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Brock, of California, said that was a mistake, and that the majority of delegates had nominated F. P. Blair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, said the nomination for Vice President is a matter of great importance and moved a recess for consultation.

Mr. Preston made a point of order that no motion to adjourn or take a recess is in order when the roll of States is being called.

Mr. Woodward moved to suspend the rules in order to enable Pennsylvania to make a nomination. Lost.

The chair put the question on a motion by Mr. Ewart, of Michigan, for a recess of one hour.

The motion seemed clearly lost, but the chair announced it as having been carried, on a [illegible] vote was taken.

When the call of the States had been carried through and during the general clamor the [illegible] of the sixteen States [illegible] as follows: Alabama, [illegible], Arkansas, [illegible] Connecticut, [illegible] [illegible] Hendricks; Indiana, Hendricks; Kansas, Hancock; then Kentucky, Seymour 11; Louisiana, Hancock 7; Maine, Hancock 4½, then [illegible] Maryland, Hancock 3; Massachusetts, Seymour 12; Michigan, [illegible]; Minnesota, Hendricks 4; Mississippi, Hancock 7; Missouri, English 11; Hendricks 1; [illegible] Nebraska, [illegible] Nevada, [illegible]; New Hampshire, Hancock 4; Hendricks ½; New York, Hendricks 33; North Carolina, Hendricks 9; Ohio, Seymour 21; [illegible] Pennsylvania, Hancock 26; Rhode Island, Doolittle 4; South Carolina, [illegible]; Hancock 6; Tennessee, [illegible]; Johnson 4, Hancock 1½, Seymour 2, [illegible], [illegible] Virginia, [illegible], Wisconsin, Doolittle 8.

At four o'clock the delegates are reassembling. [illegible] are [illegible] in the hall. There seems to be a general conviction that the second place on the ticket must be assigned to a soldier. The names of General Frank P. Blair, General Thomas Ewing, Jr., General Hancock, and General McClernand, of Illinois, are freely mentioned. In this connection Hancock's friends in Pennsylvania is urged as a fact adverse to him. Since New York has the Presidential nomination Ewing appears popular. The friends of Blair urge that the nominee should come unmistakably from the old Union army. It is said New York will give her vote to Blair.

It is now understood that before the recess Judge Woodward, on behalf of Pennsylvania, was to nominate Blair, and that the Pennsylvania men would divide between the two. Some [illegible] McClernand, of Illinois, is also talked of as Vice President.

Mr. Price called the Convention to order at 5:05, when Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, [illegible] the programme of the order of business.

The call of States was continued for nominations for the Vice Presidency.

Georgia presented the name of John A. McClernand, a comrade of theirs and [illegible], a distinguished [illegible] of the late war, whose brain [illegible] the wrongs of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [Cheers.]

Gen. McClernand rose to thank the convention, but would not that he [illegible] to the [illegible] in his behalf. Ewing [illegible] Kentucky, ensued. [illegible]

Mr. Anderson, of Maine, presented the nomination of Gen. Ewing, and also a letter from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of that State to his favor.

Under the circumstances, Maryland said she would sustain Blair. Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska and Nevada also seconded Blair.

North Carolina, in order to show that she had no prejudice against a soldier, [illegible] seconded the nomination of Blair.

Oregon also seconded Blair. Pennsylvania seconded the nomination of that great soldier and sound statesman, Blair. [Applause.]

Virginia seconded Blair in token of acceptance of the proffer by the Northern soldiers of amity and good will.

At the close Mr. Field announced to the nomination of Blair.

The delegate from Kansas, who nominated Gen. Ewing, now rose and said that, in the interest of that candidacy, and in accordance with the [illegible] of his delegation, he withdrew the nomination of Ewing and moved that Blair be nominated by acclamation.

Maine seconded the motion.

Iowa then withdrew the nomination of Gen. Dodge, which left Blair the only candidate before the convention. [Great cheers, and cries of "Go on!" "Call the roll!"] which was ordered.

Each State in its order voted unanimously for Gen. Blair.

A delegate from Alabama [illegible], saying: As a representative of Alabama I take pleasure in casting the vote for the gallant Union soldier, Frank P. Blair.

The Chair announced that the convention has having been said that Francis P. Blair, Jr., to be the nominee of this convention for Vice President.

S. Hagan, of New York, rose to move that a committee be appointed by the convention to wait of both the nominees and notify them. The motion was adopted.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, moved that the chair appoint a committee of one member from each State to inform the nominees of their selection.

The Chair [illegible] a call of the National Democratic Committee [illegible] to fill the vacancies.

The Secretary read a telegram from Lancaster, Pa., announcing that the Democracy were firing salutes for the nomination of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible].

Mr. Kernan, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention, adopted, a resolution of thanks to the citizens of New York for their hospitality, &c.

Mr. Woods, of Maryland, offered a resolution of thanks to the President and other officers of the Convention, which was adopted.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution sympathizing cordially with the working men of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana, moved that a delegate from each territory be added to the committee to inform the nominees of their selection.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to the Tammany Society for the use of their magnificent hall, and to the Manhattan Club for their liberal hospitality.

A resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, thanking the press of New York for their impartial and faithful report of the proceedings of this Convention.

Mr. Orr, of New York, requested the secretary, the distinguished Chief Justice of Utah, to announce that a grand ratification meeting would be held to-night in Union Square, under the auspices of the Tammany Society.

The chair announced the following as the names of the committee to inform the nominees of their nomination:

Alabama, Michael J. Bulger; Arkansas, F. [illegible] Thweatt; California, Jno. Bigler; Connecticut, Jas. A. Hovey; Delaware, Thomas B. Bradford; Florida, Wilkinson Call; Georgia, Pitt Hill; Illinois, Wm C. Goudy; Indiana, M. D. Manson; Iowa, Hon H. C. Dodge; Nebraska, Geo. L. Miller; Nevada, D. E. Buel; New Hampshire, A. W. Harris; New Jersey, H. S. Little; New York, Francis Kernan; Kansas, Isaac Sharp; Kentucky, Geo. Wm Preston; Louisiana, Thomas Allen Clarke; Maine, R. B. [illegible]; Maryland, Wm. Pinkney Whyte; Massachusetts, J. G. Abbott; Michigan, Geo. C. [illegible]; Minnesota, Wm. N. [illegible]; Mississippi, W. N. McGehee; Missouri, General Thos L. Rose; North Carolina, M. Ransom; Ohio, Geo. W. Morgan; Oregon, E. E. [illegible]; Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. C. Patterson; Rhode Island, Thos Steere; South Carolina, J. P. Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Tennessee, Gen. W. B. Bate; Vermont, P. S. Benedict; Virginia, John A. Meredith; Wisconsin, George [illegible]; Montana, Gen. Cavanaugh; Idaho, Geo. Thos W. Betts; New Mexico, Robert B. [illegible]; Arizona, Thos. E. [illegible]; Dakota, [illegible] Wm. [illegible].

Mr. Kernan, of New York, of the committee of many members of the various delegations, moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Capt. Jacob Clinton, for his able and courteous manner in which he presided over the deliberations of Pennsylvania.

Then, on motion of Gen. McCook, at [illegible], the convention adjourned with repeated cheers.

BUFFALO.

Meeting of the Brewers' Convention.

BUFFALO, July 9.—In the afternoon's session of the Brewers' Convention, Edward Kaiser, of Cincinnati, in the chair. Frank [illegible], president of the committee appointed at the Congress held at Cincinnati to confer with the [illegible], on the [illegible] [illegible] read a report.

The following committee on appointments was named: Fred Lauer, Reading, Pa.; William Massey and George Burdin, Philadelphia; George Wolf, Pittsburg; Peter Ballantine and Geo. Kilham, Newark, N. J.; H. Clausen, New York; J. M. Kiener and Everett Kaiser, Cincinnati; Jacob Seitz, Boston; F. W. Gottsman, Rochester, N. Y.; David Jones, New York; J. M. Hughes, Cincinnati; Mr. Anheuser, St. Louis; [illegible]; Louis H. B. Muller and C. [illegible]; [illegible] C. S. Buss, Milwaukee; [illegible]; F. Eiling, [illegible]; [illegible], Chicago; C. Bott, Columbus, Ohio; and C. Wolf, Lexington, Ky.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Through the Central Pacific Railroad now runs to Wadsworth, a distance of one hundred and [illegible] miles, and at [illegible] a [illegible] track west of Reno. The company have over [illegible] men at work, and lay twenty miles of track [illegible].

The [illegible] during June [illegible], carried $950,000 in treasure to New York.

Arrived—Sacramento, from New York.

40th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 9.

MR. HARLAN introduced resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, with an accompanying bill, declaring that certain portions of Iowa river are not navigable. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. HARLAN reported from the Committee on Post-offices the bill relative to the construction of bridges and declaring post roads.

On motion of MR. EDMUNDS, the Secretary of State was requested to notify the Senate what States have ratified the 14th amendment, with all information on the subject.

MR. CATTELL called up the bill to provide for the issue of a temporary loan certificate for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, which after some discussion was postponed.

A joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers for absenting themselves from their commands without leave was considered.

The tax bill was considered, Mr. Pomeroy's amendment to reduce the two dollar tax was rejected 14 to 27.

MR. MORTON moved to make the amount one dollar. Rejected. Yeas 14, nays 25.

YEAS—Cole, Edmunds, Howe, Harlan, Morton, Nye, Osborn, McDonald, Pomeroy, Ross, Tipton, Wilson, Yates.

NAYS—Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welch, Willey and Williams.

MR. VAN WINKLE moved to relieve petroleum and kindred substances from internal taxation. Adopted—yeas 22, nays 19.

MR. HARLAN offered an amendment increasing the tax on whisky in bond from four to six cents. Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

MR. JOHNSON asked permission of the Senate to trouble them with a few words. He had consented to writing what he desired, and would ask his colleague to read them.

MR. VICKERS then read the manuscript of Mr. Johnson:—"Mr. President, may I be excused for arresting for a moment or two the ordinary business of the Senate by a few words personal to myself? Having agreed to accept a public trust abroad, tendered to me by the President, with the approval of the Senate, I am about to resign my seat in this body, having been a member for nearly six years and continued friendships which have been a constant source of pleasure and which I shall ever cherish, I cannot retire without the deepest regret.

During the period of my service here, it was [illegible] the [illegible] which was sought, threatening our national life and the successful termination of which the consequences of the conflict have not wholly disappeared. In both perform questions of the greatest importance, involving the powers of the government and the reserved rights of the States, have been discussed in this chamber, with a solicitude to uphold the government in all its rightful authority and to restore the entire country to its wonted prospects.

In these discussions I have more or less participated, and although widely differing with a majority of the Senate, and supporting my opinions with earnestness, it will always be a great gratification to me to remember that at all times, and every member I was treated with uniform courtesy; and I need hardly say, Mr. President, that such courtesy I have tried greatly to reciprocate.

In this new office of public duty on which I am about to enter, I may find objects of controversy that for a time, as they have already done, may more or less disturb the friendly relations between the Government of Great Britain and our own, but that this disturbance will be temporary I do not doubt.

The interests of both nations are so firmly dependent upon a mutual and a friendly understanding that the people of each cannot fail to see the duty of having it observed, and I believe this can be accomplished by the administration of reciprocal good will. As our Government is actuated by such a feeling, the complications of the present time I am satisfied will soon be removed and whatever part under instructions of the President I may take in the negotiations pending necessary to such result, I shall be influenced by a sincere wish to secure to both Governments an adjustment honorable to both, and I have every reason to think I shall be met in the same spirit by the government.

In all I may do I shall look with hope to the approval of all my associates in this body, and also, as I may tell in all respects to meet with it, I cannot be mistaken in thinking that we will do me the justice to believe that I have been governed thoroughly by an earnest hope to maintain all the rights and protect the interests of our beloved country.

It is not at all probable that I shall again be a member of this Senate, and it oppresses me to think I may never after I leave the country have the pleasure of seeing again all the members; but I beg you, Mr. President, and them to be assured that whatever distance may separate us, I shall never cease gratefully to remember the kindness evinced for me in this chamber or to hope for the happiness and prosperity of its members.

When I return from my embassy I trust and believe there will be an enduring peace between ourselves and the other nations of the world, and this, I am sure, can be secured by a firm and uniform maintenance of our own rights, and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others. And, above all, I trust that all the troubles incident to our recent unhappy [illegible] will then have been entirely determined, and we shall be in the secure and undisturbed enjoyment of that unity of government which, by the parting words of Washington, is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, of our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize. These being accomplished, our Constitution itself will be at the same time [illegible] to stimulate the future greatness of our land.

And now, Mr. President, I leave the body with my best wishes, but a word, which to friends, is ever most painful to utter—farewell."

The Senators generally flocked around Johnson to bid him farewell. He was visibly affected.

The funding bill was postponed till ten o'clock to-morrow.

MR. EDMUNDS called up his bill to regulate the representation of certain States in the electoral college.

MR. DRAKE moved a substitute to the amendment, providing that no electoral vote shall be given or counted from any State lately in rebellion, unless previous to the legal time for election the State shall have been restored to representation in Congress, unless the election shall have been under a permanent, not provisional, State government authorized by Congress.

MR. CONKLING moved an amendment to the amendment by substituting a provision that no State be entitled to representation in Electoral College, unless there shall be in such State a government recognized by Congress, at the [illegible] nor unless such election shall have taken place under the authority of the State government so recognized.

Messrs. Edmunds, Howard and Morton opposed the amendment, and without action, at 4:10 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Some bills and joint resolutions were passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ordnance.

Also, to enable the claims of Kansas for expenses incurred to repel Price's invasion.

To establish rules and regulations for the government of the army.

The resolution being called out by Mr. Wilson to secure the passage in regard to the Deseret Canal of Utah. To provide for the sale of a portion of Fort Granite military reserve in Montana.

To provide for the appointment of Surveyor General of Utah.

The special order—the bill to regulate the pensions of the [illegible] cases from certain States—was again taken up.

HOUSE.

The senate joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to the construction of a bridge across the Muscatine river, in Ohio, was amended by adding a new section, authorizing the construction of draws and bridges across the Iowa river, in Iowa, above the town of Wapello, and was passed.

The bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was passed, with a proviso that no money be paid on bonds delivered under the bill except to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive them, and no contract or power of attorney relating to them shall be regarded or held as valid, unless signed and executed.

After the passage of the act, Mr. Garfield, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to reduce the army to a peace establishment, and direct the mustering of the several staff officers to ordinary officers of the army. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. SHANKS, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the petition of New York merchants relative to the suspension of taxes until hand [illegible] imported, and the suggestion that no bill for any such purpose be passed, which was tabled.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to equalize bounties and to reduce the interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The [illegible] bill legalizing the sale of the [illegible] in Arkansas was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 28.

The Message [illegible] was postponed till to-day.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War with a letter from the Commanding General of the Department of Mexico, respecting a mutiny at [illegible]. Referred to the Military Committee, by a vote of 88 to 34.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took a large number of bills on the calendar, in an effort to reach the tariff bill.

During the proceedings a dispatch was received through the hall that Eldridge was killed in New York by the premature discharge of a cannon, but the feeling of sadness was disappointed by the announcement of Eldridge in his seat, having returned from New York.

The committee, finding itself without a quorum, finally rose, when Mr. Farnsworth [illegible] leave to [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible], a bill from the Committee on Elections, providing for an election in the [illegible] of Virginia. He said that it was the purpose [illegible] that [illegible].

[illegible] this bill [illegible] that [illegible] precedents that the [illegible] with the [illegible] of Richmond on the 2d of September, 1867, should be submitted for ratification on the first Tuesday in [illegible], and that [illegible] for the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to be held at the same time for members of Congress and members of the General Assembly, the General Assembly to meet in Richmond next September.

The Committee on Elections made a report in the Ohio contested case that McKenzie, the contestant, is not entitled to a seat, and that Hooper, the sitting delegate is. Ordered to be printed and laid aside for future action.

The House again went into committee of the whole. All the bills preceding the tariff bill on the calendar were laid aside.

The first reading of the tariff having been completed the committee rose.

MR. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia. He explained the necessity for it as rising from the fact that the time had passed within which the Commanding General could order an election to take place, and there was now no authority anywhere for that purpose. The bill passed without division.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish a copy of the report of Gen. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, concerning the operations of the company for the year 1867.

The House proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend an act of March 3, 1865, providing for the construction of wagon roads in Dakota Territory. Concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill making a grant of land to Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river. After considerable debate the amendment was non-concurred in—54 to 58.

The House then took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

NEW YORK.

Painful Accident—A Man Injured by the Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

TAMMANY HALL, N. Y., July 9.—There is a painful story circulating through the halls that Mr. Eldridge, member of Congress from Wisconsin, was killed, a few minutes ago, by the premature discharge of a cannon in Union Square.

LATER.

TAMMANY HALL, N. Y., July 9.—It was not Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, but a resident of New York, who suffered by the premature discharge of a cannon. The man was badly hurt.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM PENDLETON.

The following private letter from Mr. Pendleton was addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left Ohio, and was handed to John A. Green, Jr., on their arrival in New York.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home but you are not here. I must say what I want to by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before, and I heard from him last fall.

He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States in his ability, cultivation and experience, which puts him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence, and I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years.

You know I am sincere; make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and on my friends.

I have a natural pride—an honest pride—in the good will of my countrymen, but you know better than any one else it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am ready and anxious to give up to the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Governor, but privately, and let him understand my views of men and measures, as I have frequently given them to you.

God by. God bless you.

Yours truly, GEO. H. PENDLETON.

To Washington McLean, Esq.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The baggage and passenger coaches and the sleeping car on the Rutland and Washington railroad, near Cambridge, above Troy, were thrown from the track, early on Tuesday morning, by the displacement of a rail. Ten or twelve passengers were injured, three of them—an old lady and two men—probably fatally. The passenger coaches were considerably broken, and the baggage car wholly demolished.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Venezuela—Georgia Colonists Leave Honduras Discouraged—Imperialists to Invade Mexico—Poisoned Water.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Telegraphic advices from Venezuela state that Commissioners from Venezuela were on the way to confer with Gen. Monagas on the effect of the late treaty with the national forces. A Commissioner has also been sent to Coro to compromise the difficulties there.

Honduras letters of May 4th state that the colony of Georgians who had colonized near the town of San Pedro, had mostly departed for the United States again, their cotton crop being almost entirely destroyed by the cotton worm, which, strangely enough, has never appeared in San Pedro before. A small colony from Louisiana had now taken possession with fair prospects.

A Havana letter of the 4th contains rumors of an intended invasion of Mexico by the Imperial leaders. Tobado is reported in New Orleans, urging on operations from that quarter. Santa Anna, being penniless, remains quiet.

The water in the new Havana aqueduct is said to contain poisonous particles.

The cholera had increased during the latter days of June, but has considerably declined since.

CINCINNATI.

Extensive Fire.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The Pikes Varieties, an old place of amusement situated on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, was destroyed by fire to-night. The place was owned by Thos. Emery & Sons. Their loss is $30,000. The fire caught from a scaling wax manufactory in the rear, which was also destroyed. The amount of insurance is $80,000, principally in Cincinnati companies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 9—P. M.

Consols for money 94⅞; account 95, bonds 73 [illegible], Illinois [illegible], Erie 45½.

FRANKFORT, July 9.

Bonds 76¾a77¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

Cotton easier, sales of 9,000 bales. Lard 66s 6d.

LONDON, July 9.

Refined petroleum quiet. Sugar quiet and steady.

Decrease of the bullion in the Bank of England, £290,000.

ANTWERP, July 9.

Petroleum 53.

☞ Ladies who preserve their blond hair best, commonly take it off nights.

☞ A set of triplets, three little sisters, sixteen months old, and all just alike, are just now one of the attractions of Saratoga. They were born in Canada.

REAPERS, MOWERS, &C.

Dropper.

WE are offering the BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER to purchasers with many new and decided improvements for the coming harvest, and we feel assured that it now stands farther ahead of all competitors than ever.

Hand-raking Combined Reaper and Mower	$185
Self-raking Combined Reaper & Mower	215
Self-dropper do do	200
do do do (Junior)	175
Senior Mower (large)	155
Junior Mower (small)	135

Separators.

We are sole Agents for the PITTS' SEPARATOR made at Dayton, Ohio, (which is the only genuine Pitts' machine,) Also for the SWEEPSTAKES SEPARATOR, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and in Indiana lying adjacent to the river.

We have sold large numbers of them, and they have always performed to the satisfaction of the purchaser. We warrant them superior to any in use.

8 horse Pitts' separator, on wagon, with Power complete	$473
8 horse Pitts' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	550
10 horse Pitts' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	575
Folding Stacker additional	35
8 horse Sweepstakes' Separator, on wagon, with Power complete	500
10 horse Sweepstakes' separator, on wagon, with Power complete	625
16 Foot Stackers	35
22 Foot Stackers	40

In addition to the above we have a full stock of the following, which we will sell at lowest cash prices:

LEVER POWER AND THRESHER, (2 and 4 horse power.)

RAILROAD OR TREAD POWER AND THRESHER (2 and 1 horse power.)

RAILROAD OR TREAD POWER, WITH THRESHER AND CLEANER, (2 horse power.)

TAYLOR SIDING RAKE, (the best in use.)

HAMMOND'S WHEAT FANS,

STAFFORD CULTIVATORS,

VICTOR CANE MILLS,

COOK'S EVAPORATORS, &c., &c.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

☞ Descriptive pamphlets furnished promptly on application. [illegible]

CEMENT

LIME-PLASTER

& FIRE BRICK

W. S. Rowan, Pres't. [illegible] Supt.

Louisville Cement and Water Power Company,

NO. 119 MAIN ST.,

Between Third and Fourth.

SPECIAL attention given to shipments, and lowest rates of freight obtained. Cash paid for returned cement barrels. [illegible]

Commercial Matters

FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Thursday Evening, July 9.

The market is rather of a more steady character than had been anticipated at this season of the year, with a better demand, and far more remunerative prices than usual. All kinds of grain are fully sustained, with, however, inadequate supplies. We notice light receipts of new rye, and new oats may soon be expected. The Kentucky wheat is not yet on the market, and in the meantime the supplies are inadequate to the demands of the city millers, and prices of prime red or white range upon $2 per bushel. A lot of 100 bbls very choice A No. 1 new wheat flour, for the Buffalo market, was sold by one of the city millers at $10 75.

The annual Tobacco Fair continued all day with the sales of the tobacco entered for the premiums. The sales took place at the auction warehouses, where sumptuous lunches and refreshments were bountifully provided. The particulars of the sales are annexed, taking the sales in rotation as they occurred at the warehouses. It will be seen that very full rates prevailed for all qualities, aggregating the largest amount ever before realized for the staple at a single offering, as this Fair may be truly nominated. Up to 3 P. M. to-day not a sale was made under $13 per hundred in over 300 hogsheads sold. The highest cash price was $275.

SALES OF TOBACCO ENTERED AT THE FAIR WHICH DID NOT TAKE PREMIUMS.

The sales at the Boone House amounted to 29 hhds, with 13 rejections, and classified as follows:

FOURTH CLASS.

Black Wrapper—1 hhd, entered by G. W. Beard, of Breckinridge county, sold for $20.

FIFTH CLASS.

Shipping Leaf—2 entered by J. C. Bond, of Christian county, sold at $13 25 and 15, 1 entered by W. H. Smith, of Metcalfe county, sold for $15 75; 1 entered by J. H. Smith, of Barren county, sold for $13 75.

SIXTH CLASS.

Ladies Entries—1 entered by J. N. Hutchinson, of Hart county, sold for $31, 1 entered by Mrs M. A. D. Price, of Hart, sold for $35; 1 entered by Mrs E. L. Hutchinson, of Hart county, sold at $26 50.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Best 5 hhds Leaf—5 hhds, entered by Savage & Kackley, of Bracken county, sold for $35 50, 29 75, 33, 31 50, 33, 26, and 31 25.

NINTH CLASS.

Best 3 hhds—2 hhds, entered by G. N. Hutchison, of Hart county, sold for $16 and 17 50.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

Best hhd of bright wrapper, Kentucky or Virginia—1 hhd, entered by Carpenter, [illegible] & Co., of Hart county, sold for $25 75.

NOT CLASSED.

1 hhd at $33, 1 at 11, 1 at 10 25, 1 at 11 75, 2 at 16, 1 at 15 50, 1 at 13 25, 1 at 14, 1 at 12 50.

The sales at the Louisville House amounted to 34 hhds, no rejections, as classified below:

SECOND CLASS.

Cutting Leaf—1 hhd entered by A. McGowen, of Ohio county, sold at $15

FOURTH CLASS.

Black Wrapper—2 hhds entered by J. D. Smith, of Barren county, sold for $15 each; 1 by J. E. [illegible], of Barren county, sold for $15; 1 by J. L. Harper, of Trigg county, sold for $13 75.

FIFTH CLASS.

Shipping Leaf—2 hhds entered by C. D. J. Stark, of Allen county, sold for $14 25a15; 1 entered by W. M. Hudson & Co., of Barren county, at $14 50; 1 entered by J. G. Page of Barren county sold for $13 25; 1 by J. E. Holman, of Barren county, $14 75; 1 by J. H. Amis, of Warren county, $13 75; 1 hhd, by S. T. Drain, of Henry county, $14 50; 1 hhd, by Col W. B. Machen, of Trigg county, $12 75; 1 hhd, by W. B. Stateville, of Hart county, $14 25; 1 by R. L. Newsom, of Glocester, $14 25; 3 hhds, by Gonaway & Co., of Breckinridge county, $14 75, $15 25; 1 by Geo. D. Wright, of Warren county, at $14; 5 hhds by A. & L. Stuart $13 75, $15 75, $15 50 and $14 75.

SIXTH CLASS.

Ladies' Entries—1 hhd, by Mrs. N. R. Kelly, of Hart county, $30; 1 by Mrs. J. R. Gentry, of Hart county, $32.

SEVENTH CLASS.

10 best hhds. leaf—10 hhds entered by J. R. Jarboe, of Barren county, for $14 25, $15, $14, $17, $15, 15 25, $16, $14 75 and $13 75; 1 hhd by J. B. Briggs, of Hart county, at $20 75.

NINTH CLASS—BEST 3 HHDS.

3 hhds entered by H. T. Mitchell, of Hancock county, sold for $14 50, 15 25 and 12 75; 3 entered by J. W. Herington & Bro., of Allen county, sold for $15, 13 25 and 14 75; 3 entered by Hatton & Co., of Barren county, sold at $13 25, 14 and 14; 3 entered by J. G. Amis, of Warren county, sold at $14 75, 15 and 15 50; 3 entered by George Wright, of Warren county, sold for $13 50 each; 3 entered by Wilson & Gragg, of Barren county, sold at $13 75, 14 and 14 25.

The tobacco sold at the Ninth-street house amounted to 69 hhds, with six rejections. The total amount of the sales at the fair was $31,566 17, sold as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

1 hhd entered by T. P. Boyd, of Hart county, sold for $29.

SECOND CLASS.

1 hhd by Noel Smoot, of Owen county, $27 50; 1 hhd by C. H. Adams, of Owen county, $11 25.

THIRD CLASS.

5 hhds entered by Wilson & Hall, of Owen county, $30 50, $31 50, $30 50, $31 50 and $18 75.

FIFTH CLASS.

1 hhd entered by B. K. Gould, of Christian county, $13 75; 1 hhd by Robert Duncan, of Logan county, $13 75; 1 entered by A. H. Smith, of Warren county, $15; 1 by J. J. & E. T. Claypool $13 75; 1 hhd by G. T. Wilcox, of Metcalfe county, $15; 2 hhds by T. McGuire, of Simpson county, $14, $14 75; 1 hhd by T. A. & E. Claypool, of Warren county, $17; 1 by Read & Henry, $11 75.

SIXTH CLASS.

One hhd. entered by Miss Mollie Trout, of Trimble county. Sold for $20 25.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Ten hhds, entered by R. Young Dawson, of Warren county. Sold for $14 50, 13 50, 13 50, 12 50, 13 50, 14, 13 25, 15, 12 75, and $18.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Five hhds, entered by A. F. Gandy, of Taylor county. Sold for $14 25, 13 50, 15 25, 11 25, and $14 25. Five hhds, by R. T. Hudson, of Barren, at $15 25, 15, 17 25, 15 25, and $14 50.

NINTH CLASS.

Three entered by B. K. Gould, of Christian county, $14 50, 14 75, and $14. Three hhds, by R. T. Hudson, of Barren county, $14 75, 14, and $16. Three hhds, by Read & Henry, of Barren county. Sold for $11 50, 11 25, and $15. 3 hhds by O. P. Summers, of Barren county, at $14 75, $15, $15, $15 75 and $14, 3 hhds by J. Wilson and Landrum, of Barren county, at $14 25, $15, and $15 25.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

4 hhds entered by J. T. Johnson & Son, sold for $19, $15 75, $13 and $17 75.

NOT CLASSIFIED.

1 hhd at $13 50, 1 at $15, 1 at $12 25 1 at $13, 1 at $13 50, 1 at $14 25 and 1 at $14 00.

TOBACCO SALES AT PICKETT HOUSE

amounted to 134 hhds with 9 rejections, and quite a number left unsold. Premium sales will be continued at the Pickett House to-morrow, Friday. The average of these sales was fully 15. The prices ranged as follows:

1 hhd at $22 25, 1 at $21, 11 50, 20, 15, 13, 20, 19, 17, 21 25, 17, 17 25, 22 50, 16 75, 21 25, 18 75, 17, 15, 20 50, 24, 25, 9 45, 14, 21 25, 12 50, 21, 17 50, 14 25, 14 75, 15 75, 15, 18 50, 14 50, 16 25, 16 50, 16 50, 15 75, 23 25, 23, 25, 22 50, 22 75, 23 25, 24 75, 18 25, 14 75, 23 25, 23, 24 25, 26 50, 25 75, 16 50, 10 50, 13, 14, 11 50, 24, 16, 16 75, 18 25, 22, 27, 21 50, 24, 27 50, 24 25, 24 50, 14, 25, 16 75, 13 25, 2 75, 12 75, 11 25, 15 50, 17 25, 16, 16, 19 25, 21 75, 23, 41, 10 25, 15 25, 16, 24 50, 21 50, 20 50, 25 25, 18 75, 27, 22, 27 60, 21, 25 75, 40, 23 75, 30, 23 25, 21, 15 25, 16, 15, 43, 14 75, 21, 25, 30 50, 12 50, 18 25, 16 50, 13 25, 14 75, 14, 15, 15 25, 18, 20 75, 14, 14 50, 15 50, 17 25, 19 25, 18 50, 10 25, 19, 14, 14, 16 25, 13 50, 11 25, 21, 17 25, 16, 15, 12 75, 13, 14.

MONETARY.

Financial affairs to-day are quiet. Money can be procured on unexceptionable paper at fair rates. Good sales have been made in exchange at 5c to 1-10 premium. Toward noon prices became a shade weaker. Very little demand exists for exchange among the merchants, the banks monopolizing it. The merchants are buying but little, and are promptly meeting their obligations.

Governments since our last issue have slightly improved at the quotations given below.

A few of the locals have met inquiry, and, as far as we can learn, no sales have been made.

Gold has been firm in New York to-day. Opened at [illegible], and closed at 141½.

Corrected by Hunt, Hall, & Co., Bankers, No. [illegible] Main Street, [illegible].

	Buying	Selling
Gold	139½	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver quarters	[illegible]	....
Silver dimes and half dimes	[illegible]	....

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Buying	Selling
Five-twenties, 1862	113¾	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-thirties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds	[illegible]	....

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the Wholesale Prices the lowest figures being given to the Cash rates. All small orders are a trifle higher, while general orders, with the cash are filled at the inside rates.]

BEEF—Stock light, mess beef at $20 per bbl. Dried beef, sugar cured, [illegible] per pound, in canvas. Beef tongues, dried, $[illegible] per dozen.

BAGS—We quote 2 bush gunny 21a22c, seamless 25c, cotton bags, 2 bush seamless, light, [illegible], second quality 55, heavy 50a55.

BATTING—Market quiet, and we quote No 1 cotton batting, in bales, in lots of 25 or 50, at 18a20c per lb. small sales at 21c.

BARLEY MALT—We quote small sales in store at $1 [illegible] for spring, and $1 [illegible] for fall.

BRAN—We quote a sale of 10 tons at $[illegible].

COTTON YARNS, &c.—We quote light sales as follows: No. 500 yarns, [illegible] per dozen, No. 600 at [illegible], and No. 700 [illegible]. Batting [illegible] bales. We quote carpet chain, candle wick and cotton twine at 40c in lots, small sales at [illegible].

COAL—We quote at wholesale afloat at the rock, in barges for Pittsburg. Retail [illegible] at the yard [illegible], delivered. We quote Pomeroy to boats 15c, and at retail at 17½c.

COTTON—Nothing doing, though we quote the market firmer, prices ranging from 25c to 29c, as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green Apples dull, the nominal buying rates at [illegible] [illegible]. Peaches—Unpeeled quarters out of season [illegible] buying rates, 3½ 6c; peeled peaches nominal at [illegible] [illegible] small sales in [illegible] at higher [illegible]. Dried—Fresh sweet [illegible] per pound [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. White [illegible] at $4 75 per bu, [illegible] Fresh packed at [illegible] per doz and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nominal. New crop [illegible] at 20c per pound.

CHEESE—Hamburg [illegible], firmly for factory, and we quote [illegible]; Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and pine apple, dairy, [illegible].

DRY GOODS, &c.—[illegible] [illegible] standard brands [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 5 cts in bale, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

FLOUR—The market is very dull for old stock, wholesale in store of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for superfine, and $11 for fancy. [illegible] [illegible] barrels [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] new wheat flour, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at $1 95.

GROCERIES—Sugar, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and fifty bags [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to prime. We quote [illegible] [illegible] to prime, [illegible] choice [illegible] [illegible] Java prime 30a35c, and Mocha [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] orders to advance. Sugar—[illegible] firm. We quote Porto Rico at [illegible] [illegible] fair 13½ to 13¾c, prime 14a14¼c, and choice [illegible] in lots. Demarara refined 15a16c. Cuba raw in lots 12½a13c, small sales at [illegible] advance, or in [illegible]. Refined sugar in lots hard standard at 17½a17¾c, small sales at 17¾a18c; soft refined at 16[illegible], as to grade, and small sales at 15¾ [illegible]. Eastern syrups 70c to $1 20 per gallon as to quality and package. Rice, Louisiana, in packages [illegible] at [illegible]; Carolina in tierces at 13c; small sales at 13½c.

HAY—Prime old crop baled timothy ranges from $13 to $14 50 per ton.

HOPS—We quote foreign at 40a50c, and Wisconsin at [illegible].

NAILS—Rates are reduced, and we quote 10d at $4 [illegible] in lots of 100 kegs, and small sales at $4 [illegible], and other sizes at corresponding rates.

ONIONS—Small sales of new at $3 50a3 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—We quote small sales of new crop at $4 a4 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Holders manifest firmness and we quote mess pork at $28 in lots, and $28 50 at retail. Bulk meats we quote at 11¼a16c, clear ribbed sides 15½c, and clear sides 16c, all loose. Bacon is in light request, with sales of 34 casks as follows: shoulders 13c, clear ribbed sides 16¼c, and clear sides at 17¼c, also 10 casks clear ribbed sides to a dealer at 16¼c. A sale of 50 tierces sugar cured fancy hams at 19½c. Hams are in good demand for fancy in [illegible] at 19a20c in canvas, packed, plain sugar-cured [illegible] and plain hams 18a18½c. Breakfast bacon at 17½a18c, packed, and in canvas. LARD is quoted [illegible] and [illegible] in tierces, and kegs at 18¾a19c.

SALT—We quote at 60c per bush, cash, for round lots of Ohio river and Kanawha. Retail 65c.

TALLOW—We quote country rendered at 11¼c; city rendered 12c, rough tallow grease at 10a11c.

WOOL—Market is firm, and we quote clothing or short unwashed at [illegible] [illegible], combing [illegible] washed and picked [illegible] per lb, paying rates. Sales [illegible] [illegible] or burry at [illegible].

WHISKY—We quote a sale of 251 bbls new copper on private terms. Raw, or highwines, nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, July 9.

COTTON—Receipts 1 bales, exports 4 bales.
FLOUR—Quiet, super $[illegible] 50.
GRAIN—Wheat, $[illegible]; Corn 93c. Oats 80c.
HAY—$15 a16.
BRAN—$[illegible].
CORNMEAL—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork $30 00. Lard 20a20c, Bacon higher, shoulders 13½c, clear sides [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.

FLOUR—$6 25a7 50.
GRAIN—Wheat—new $1 80a1 85.
LEGAL TENDERS—71¼.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET

PITTSBURG, July 9.

Crude oil market quiet and nominal, quotation 15 on 15c, refined in bond quoted at 31c; nominal quotations for spot [illegible], Philadelphia delivery.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 9—P. M.

FLOUR—A shade firmer, but not higher, family $9 60 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand, and prices higher; No. 1 winter $2 [illegible] No. 1 $2 [illegible] [illegible]. Corn firmer at [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible]. Rye dull and prices declining; No. 1 $1 55a1 60.

[illegible]—Quiet and unchanged, middling 28a29½c.

[illegible]—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Generally firmer, and holders asking high prices generally, though the demand is light. Mess pork held firmly at $[illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for sides. Bacon [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for clear rib and [illegible] clear sides. Lard could not have been bought below 18½, and not much offered. Holders have generally withdrawn from the market. Mess pork [illegible] have been sold at $27 [illegible], bulk meats at [illegible], bacon [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for sides, and [illegible] at 17c.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted at 26c to 30c for fresh.

EGGS—Dull at 17c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

[illegible]—Scarce and firm at $5 per bbl.

GOLD—139½ buying.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, July 9

FLOUR—Very quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in [illegible] demand. Rye declined to $1 [illegible]. Corn held [illegible] may, [illegible] Western, $1 [illegible] 13½. Oats unchanged.

Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

FLOUR—In fair demand at yesterday's decline.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and advanced 5c, new red $2 [illegible], new white $2 [illegible] 75. Corn firm, prime white, above 1 [illegible] [illegible] 15. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon more active but unchanged. Lard dull at 19c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.

TOBACCO—Firm but unchanged.

COTTON—No [illegible] doing.

HEMP—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Transactions in regular way small at $[illegible] for [illegible] super, $7 50 for extra, $8 [illegible] 50 for XX, $[illegible] for XXX and fancy. There was also some speculative movement, and considerable bbl changed hands, but all particulars were kept private.

GRAIN—Wheat not much done, strictly prime to fancy from $2 10 to $2 25. Corn—demand exceeded supply, and prices advanced to 1c; yellow [illegible]. Oats firmer and higher at [illegible]. Rye—small sales at $1 40; prices firmer for round lots, but small lots sold at prices considered favorable to buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork sold at $[illegible] 00. Breakfast bacon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; shoulders 15c, sugar-cured hams [illegible]. Lard—More inquiry and firmer at 19c for keg.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3a8½c gross, with only butchers' demand. Sheep and lambs unchanged, former at $[illegible] per head, latter $[illegible] each.

[illegible]—Flour 600 bbls; wheat, 11,[illegible] bush, corn, 11,[illegible] bush, oats, 900 bush.

Weather clear and warm.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 9—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady, spring extras $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; sales No. 1 at $2 [illegible] 21; No. 2 at $1 [illegible] rejected, $1 [illegible], closing steady at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 in store. [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] for No. 1 at $1 95. On [illegible] at [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible], closing dull, sales at [illegible], [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but quiet; sales mess pork at [illegible]. Lard held firmly at [illegible], a [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] salted shoulders [illegible] more active at [illegible]; sugar-cured, [illegible], and canvased hams 19c.

BEEF CATTLE—Market moderately active; sales at $[illegible] to $[illegible] for fair to medium, and [illegible] for good.

HOGS—Market less active and [illegible], sales at [illegible] to [illegible] for fair to medium, $[illegible] for good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,[illegible] bbls, wheat 2,[illegible] bush, corn 109,[illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, hogs 2,[illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Flour 4,[illegible] bbls, wheat [illegible] bush, corn 170 [illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, hogs 2,[illegible].

FREIGHTS—Quiet and easier, [illegible] corn to Buffalo [illegible] corn to Oswego.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Dry goods market buoyant for all staples of cotton and fair inquiry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. All Amoskeag dark prints have been closed out at [illegible] and held at [illegible] higher, while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Lowell and Womsutta prints have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Higher grade prints [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Double [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been advanced to 11c. Amoskeag and Duane [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Arnold's prints has been opened at 11c. Heavy brown sheetings [illegible] at 16 for [illegible] and 17 for Amoskeag A and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dwight, [illegible] Ontario [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Fremont [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pacific H, Boston A, and Indian Head, [illegible]; Atlantic C, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and 20c for A, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 9—P. M.

Money [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per cent.

Sterling [illegible] at [illegible].

Gold 140½ [illegible].

The exports to-day amount to $[illegible].

Governments more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] closing at one.

Coupons of '81 [illegible] 114½; do '62, 114[illegible]; do '64, [illegible]; do '65, [illegible]; new [illegible]; do [illegible] [illegible], 10-40s, 106½ [illegible] [illegible] 108½.

Stocks are steady. A number of certificates of stock each altered to [illegible] [illegible] of Fort Wayne stock, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] named [illegible] is supposed to be the author, he having recently bought 50 shares of Fort Wayne of [illegible] & Co., with instructions to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Western Union Telegraph stock are in circulation. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] dividend, payable in [illegible]. The interest bearing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Canton, 43; Cumberland, 31; Wells Express 28½; [illegible] [illegible] Express, [illegible]; Adams Express, [illegible]; United States Express, [illegible], [illegible] Union Express, 21[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 96 [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] do preferred, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] do [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] Wabash, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] do preferred, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible] [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Central, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible] Rock Island, 107[illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible] do preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Erie, 13½; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chicago and Alton preferred, 122½; Prairie du Chien, 80; preferred, [illegible].

Mining shares dull; Quartz Hill 115; Montana [illegible] [illegible], New York 3; La Crosse 10.

Balance in Sub-treasury, $94,456 [illegible].

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 9—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; sales [illegible] bales at [illegible] for middling upland.

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible] bbls; market opened 10 [illegible] better and closed dull, buyers [illegible] [illegible] pay the advance; sales 9,000 bbls. at $[illegible] for superfine State and Western; $[illegible] [illegible] for extra State; $[illegible] for extra Western, $[illegible] for white wheat extra; $[illegible] [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio, $[illegible] [illegible] for extra St. Louis, $[illegible] for good to choice do. California opened [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sales 1,500 sacks at $[illegible]. Rye flour [illegible] [illegible], sales [illegible] bbls at $[illegible].

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts 11,[illegible] bush; market opened [illegible] [illegible] better, and closed dull at the advance; sales [illegible] [illegible] bush at $[illegible] for No. 1 spring, $[illegible] for very choice amber Green Bay, $[illegible] for new amber Georgia, $[illegible] for [illegible] Georgia, $[illegible] for very choice white Michigan. Rye steady, sales [illegible] bush Canada at $[illegible]. [illegible] and barley malt nominal. Corn [illegible] [illegible] bush; market opened [illegible] better and closed quiet at the advance, sales 119,000 bush at $[illegible] for mixed Western afloat, [illegible] at $[illegible] [illegible] for round [illegible], $[illegible] for high mixed nearly yellow, $[illegible] for old mixed Western; closing at the inside price. Oats, receipts [illegible] bush; market opened [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], sales [illegible] [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western in store.

GROCERIES—Rice nominal; [illegible] [illegible]. Coffee steady, sales 2,[illegible] bags Rio [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Sugar moderately active at firmer prices, sales of [illegible] [illegible] Cuba at [illegible]. Molasses nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] [illegible] for refined bonded.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer but quiet; sales 2,400 bbls at $[illegible] for new mess closing at $[illegible] regular, $[illegible] for old do, closing at $[illegible], regular; $[illegible] for prime, $[illegible] for prime mess. Beef steady and unchanged, sales [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for new plain mess, and $[illegible] for new extra. Beef hams [illegible]. Cut meats firm and in fair demand, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] [illegible] moderate demand and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] for kettle rendered; [illegible] [illegible], seller [illegible] [illegible], buyer July, at [illegible] [illegible] also [illegible] tierces do, buyer August, at 17½.

[illegible]—Quiet, at [illegible] for Ohio and [illegible] for State.

[illegible]—Firm at [illegible].

[illegible]—To [illegible] pool dull; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 100 bales cotton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

LATEST—P. M.

Flour—Market closed quiet, with holders rather more disposed to [illegible] [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to No. 2, and [illegible] [illegible] for No. 1 spring. Rye quiet at $1 [illegible] [illegible]. Oats dull, [illegible] in store, and [illegible] afloat. Corn dull and heavy; $[illegible] for new mixed Western afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $[illegible] for mess, cash and regular. [illegible] [illegible], seller [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] August, at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Bacon quiet. Lard firm, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] at [illegible].

IMPORTS.

[PROFIT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

BY RIVER, JULY 9.

CINCINNATI—Per [illegible], [illegible] sugar, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], consignees.

CINCINNATI—Per [illegible], [illegible] bbls flour, 111 pages sundries, [illegible].

MADISON—Per Leonora No. 2—20 bales cider, J [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1 [illegible], 1 trunk, 1 cow, 10 bbls [illegible], consignees.

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per Dove No. 1, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] truck, consignees.

BY RAILROAD, JULY 9

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible] [illegible], 9 pkgs cooperage, 1 bdl rags, 9 bdls [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1 tank oil, 1 bg wool, 1 barrel, 1 bx liquor, consignees.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—100 pcs bagging, G W Wicks & Co—3 do do, Rogers & Mead; bbl lead pipe, 2 axle boxes, 11 pcs bacon, 1 bbl flour, 3 bales bags, consignees.